CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk, and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the child without the addition of Cow's Milk.
CARNRICK & Co., LIMITED, LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,449—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1891.

CUTLER, PALMER'S
FAMOUS WHISKIES.

	Per Doz. Rs. A.
Pall Mall, 11 years old	30 0
Napier Johnstone's Square Bottle	31 8
Heart Bottle	28 12
Q.B.	27 0
Glentromie	26 0
Ben-Tor (cheapest)	15 0

O. V. G. Market Rates.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL COMPANY.

COMMENCING with the s. s. BOKHARA LEAVING on the 5th June, and during the South-West Monsoon, the LAUNCH to convey Passengers to the British Mail Steamers will LEAVE the COMPANY'S DOCKYARD at MAZAGON, at 3 P.M., on the day of Sailing.

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 23th May, 1891.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1891. Friday.
P.&O. BOKHARA	3955	600	W. J. Nantes	5th June.
P. SIAM	3938	500	W. J. Webber	12th ,,
P.&O. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th ,,
P. SIAM	3941	500	H. T. Weighell	26th ,,
P.&O. BUTLER	4305	800	W. D. Worcester	3rd July
P. ASSAM	3938	500	W. J. Webber	10th ,,
P.&O. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	E. Stewart	17th ,,
P. SIAM	3941	500	H. T. Weighell	24th ,,
P.&O. PESHAWUR	3827	450	W. A. Wheler	31st ,,
P. ASSAM	3938	500	W. J. Webber	7th Aug.
P.&O. PEKIN	3908	800	P. Harris	14th ,,
P. SIAM	3941	500	H. T. Weighell	21st ,,
P.&O. KAISAR-I-HIND	4139	700	G. W. Atkinson	28th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the P. and O. Dockyard at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captains.	About
PEKIN	3908	800	P. Harris	4th June.
KAISAR-I-HIND	4139	700	G. W. Atkinson	18th ,,
MALWA	2970	500	G. Preston	2nd July.
PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	16th ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars, apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 25th May, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S.S. D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th June, 1891.
* S.S. PO	5,000	800	10th July, 1891.
S.S. SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st August 1891.

* No Passengers accepted for this departure.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 7th June, 1891.

For Hand-books of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

R. PESCIO,
F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agents.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 1, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON (Extra)	L. Lemessich	4,200	600	12th June '91
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	4,200	600	1st July '91.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 900	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ELEKTRA	C. Bellen	3,800	550	18th July '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Gedda, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
HISBE	G. Costanzo	3,800	550	24th June '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

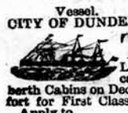
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay.
June 3, 1891.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail
CITY OF DUNDEE	E. Halley	4000	18th June, 1891.



THIS STEAMER, which is lighted throughout with the Electric Light, and has all the latest improvements, carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two berth Cabins on Deck Amidships. Punkahs and every comfort for First Class Passengers. Crew entirely European. Apply to

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 30th May, 1891.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail.
S.S. PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3547	13th June.
S.S. HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3330	4th July.

Passengers by the Marseilles steamer can book through to London (overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For further Particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 11th May, 1891.

LAWS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets; by W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1-8; postage, Anna 1.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,132 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 10th June.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KISTNA," 1,132 tons, on the 7th June, after arrival of Incoming English Mail Steamer, transferring Mail and Passengers to the Persian Gulf Steamer in Kurrachee.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, at 11 a.m., on the 6th June at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussrah.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CAMORTA," 2,630 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 4th June, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND SOUTHERN PORTS.

S. S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,630 tons, on or about 8th June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd June, 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

LOANS granted on easy terms. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge.*

Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward bound Passengers forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE "SIREN" GARDEN PUMP.

THIS Garden Pump is infinitely superior to any other yet introduced. It throws, to a considerable distance, a large Stream, which falls in fine rain-like Spray. The Pump works so easily that it can be used by a Lady.

Cash Price, Rs. 5-8 each.

Sole Agents for the "Siren" Garden Pump for the Bombay Presidency,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHEAVIN'S
PATENT RAPID FILTERS.

THE most efficient yet invented. They purify with astonishing rapidity the most offensive, stagnant, or other water, and are fitted with Silver-plated Tap and India Rubber Washer complete.

	Cash prices. Rs. a.
Domestic Filters, in Cream-coloured Stoneware—	
No. 000 Half gallon size ... Wicker covered	9 8
,, 00 ,, ,, ... ,,	11 0
,, 00 One-and-a-half gallon size	11 8
,, ,, ,, ... Wicker covered	13 8
,, 0 Two-and-a-half gallon size	15 0
,, ,, ,, ... Wicker covered	17 0
,, 1 Three-and-a-half gallon size	20 0
,, ,, ,, ... Wicker covered	23 8
,, 2 Five gallon size ...	27 0
,, 3 Six gallon size ...	31 0
Pocket Filters (no Traveller should be without one) from	2 to 5 0

Coir Cover can be furnished for Filters at a small extra cost.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

IMPORTANT.

THE following Second-hand PIANOS have been put in thorough Repair, and are for Sale at the PIANOFORTE SALOON of the Undersigned:—

Yacht Piano, 5 Octaves	Rs. 180
Rubinstein's Bijoux Cottage, full Compass	,, 220
Herbert's Square Black Polished	,, 390
Broadwood and Son's Grand, Black Polished	,, 400
Schiedmayer and Sohne's Solid Iron-framed Square	,, 410
Marcks & Co.'s Solid Cottage	,, 420

The above may be paid for by Instalments. Apply

MARCKS & Co., Limited,
PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE,
1, ASH LANE, BOMBAY, OR AT POONA.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUES and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised, free of charge, except when under guarantee to Government.

FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.

TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses received free of cost.

DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

PURE WHITE CROCKERY,

IN NEAT STAFFORDSHIRE WARE.

THIS elegant Ware is quite suitable for any Table, and was largely used at the Entertainments given in honour of the Cesarewitch; at the same time its astonishingly low price makes it suitable for district and other use.

SERVICE No. 5. PLAIN WHITE, without Lines.
DINNER SERVICE.

	Cash Prices. Rs. a.	Credit Prices. Rs. a.
10-inch Hot-Water Plates ... per doz	22 0	25 0
10 ,, Meat do. ... ,,	3 4	3 12
10 ,, Soup do. ... ,,	3 4	3 12
8 ,, Pudding do. ... ,,	2 4	2 8
6 ,, Cheese do. ... ,,	1 14	2 2
18 ,, Well Gravy Dish ... each	5 8	6 4
18 ,, Flat Dish ... ,,	3 4	3 12
16 ,, do. ... ,,	2 4	2 8
14 ,, do. ... ,,	1 6	1 9
12 ,, do. ... ,,	1 0	1 2
10 ,, do. ... ,,	0 15	1 1
16 ,, Fish Drainer ... ,,	2 4	2 8
9 ,, Pie Dish ... ,,	0 12	0 14
11 ,, do. ... ,,	1 2	1 4
Cheese Dish, without Cover ... ,,	2 12	3 2
Covered Cheese Dish ... ,,	6 8	7 8
Do. Soup Tureen and Stand ... ,,	7 0	8 0
Do. Sauce Tureen and Stand ... ,,	1 12	2 0
Do. Side Dish ... ,,	6 8	7 8
Do. Vegetable Dish ... ,,	2 2	2 6
Salad Bowl ... ,,	2 4	2 8
Tripartite Vegetable Dish ... ,,	5 0	5 12
Dinner Service for 12 persons ... ,,	57 0	64 0

SERVICE No. 5. *Plain White, without Lines.*
BREAKFAST SERVICE.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Breakfast Cups and Saucers ... per doz.	9 0	10 0
Coffee or Tea Cups and Saucers ,,	5 8	6 4
Plates ... ,,	5 8	6 4
Slop Basin ... each	1 0	1 2
Sugar Basin, covered ... ,,	1 12	2 0
Cream Jug ... ,,	1 0	1 2
Milk Jug ... ,,	1 4	1 7
10-inch Dish ... ,,	2 4	2 8
12 ,, ... ,,	2 12	3 2
Butter Pot and Stand ... ,,	2 8	2 14
Toast Rack ... ,,	2 8	2 12
Bread and Butter Plates ... ,,	1 0	1 1
Egg Stand and 6 Cups ... ,,	5 8	6 4
Covered Muffin Plate ... ,,	2 8	2 14
Breakfast Sets for 12 Persons ...	28 0	32 0
Do. 6 do. ...	15 0	17 0

Oriental Peach Blow Dinner Service ... Cash Rs. 85 Credit Rs. 95
Bird on Almond Branch Service ... ,, ,, 97 ,, ,, 109

AND OTHER SERVICES.

Bird on Almond Branch, Gilt Line Breakfast Services for 12 Persons ... Cash Rs. 51 Credit Rs. 57
Do. do. do. for 6 Persons ... ,, ,, 27 ,, ,, 30

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPENCER AND CO.'S CIGARS.

AWARDED SILVER MEDAL

FOR GENERAL EXCELLENCE AT THE MADRAS AGRI-HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION,

FEBRUARY 28TH, 1891.

CAUTION!

IT has come to our knowledge that many unscrupulous Native Firms, with and without European designations, in Trichinopoly, are manufacturing and supplying dealers in the Punjab, and North-West Provinces, with Cigars of similar shapes and sizes as ours, and bearing the same names as those of our manufacture, such as:—

"SALISBURYS," "FLOR DE SUMATRAS,"
"BEACONSFIELDS," "GOLD MOHURS,"

with the evident intention of leading the Public to believe that the inferior, and in most cases worthless, articles sold by them to the aforesaid dealers are Cigars manufactured by us.

We beg to draw special notice to the fact that every box of Cigars sent out by us has the Registered Trade Mark of our Firm branded on the lid, and a facsimile of our signature appears on the end Label; and to say that any Cigars, bearing the following names, *viz.*:—

"SALISBURYS," "IMPERIALS," "MAYOS,"
"BEACONSFIELDS," "SUMATRAS," "LITTLE RANDOLPHS,"
"GOLD MOHURS," "BORNEOS," & "SIESTAS,"

not bearing our Brand and Signature, as above stated, are Spurious Imitations of our now much-appreciated Brands.

HEAD OFFICE—MADRAS.
BRANCHES—BANGALORE & OOTACAMUND.
FACTORY—DINDIGUL.

FELT HATS, IMPROVED FLEXIBLE, NEW AND FASHIONABLE SHAPES, STYLISH AND BECOMING COLORS.

WE are now able to offer our new consignments of Hats, &c., at the following greatly REDUCED RATES, the QUALITY being of the same HIGH CLASS as heretofore.

Black Flexible Felt Hat, Various Shapes Dun Brown Flexible Felt Hat ,, ,, Terra Cotta Flexible Felt Hat ,, ,, Beaver Flexible Felt Hat ,, ,, Nutria (Brown) Flexible Felt Hat ,, ,, Pearl (Grey) Flexible Felt Hat ,, ,,	Rs. 9 CASH or V. P. P.
Tweed, Home-spun Vienna & Cashmere Eton Caps. A large assortment of checks, stripes, and self-colors.	Rs. 3-4 CASH or V. P. P.
Pearl Straw Boating Hats, Extra Heavy	Rs. 3-4 CASH or V. P. P.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

HATTERS AND OUTFITTERS,

BOMBAY.

VOLKART BROTHERS, BOMBAY.

ELECTROTECHNICAL DEPARTMENT,

CONSULTING ELECTRICIANS,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS,
AND CONTRACTORS FOR

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

STOCK AND SHOW ROOMS:
APOLLO HOUSE, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! CLOCKS!!!

NEW AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOCKS IN INDIA OF NEWEST DESIGNS SUITABLE TO ALL PURPOSES.

CLOCKS FOR TURRETS.
CLOCKS FOR TOWERS.
CLOCKS FOR THE DURBAR.
CLOCKS FOR THE HALL.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICERS' MESS.
CLOCKS FOR THE GUARD ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR CHURCHES.
CLOCKS FOR SCHOOLS.
CLOCKS FOR INSTITUTES.
CLOCKS FOR MILLS.
CLOCKS FOR OFFICES.
CLOCKS FOR THE DINING ROOM.
CLOCKS FOR THE STABLE.
BRACKET CLOCKS.
CARRIAGE OR PALKY CLOCKS.
ARMY AND NAVY CLOCKS.
REGULATOR CLOCKS.
GRANDFATHER CLOCKS.
CLOCKS that never require winding, etc., etc.

The last-named one is a new and novel invention which never requires winding, or more accurately told, winds itself every hour. This would be a perpetual mobile if the works did not require cleaning every fourth or fifth year. Our stock of Clocks is at present without rival, while the prices have been greatly reduced.

MARCKS AND Co., Ld.,

CLOCK AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE

REPRODUCES instantaneously the Original Colour of the Hair in its Natural Shade. It is Innocent, Inoffensive, and Pleasant to apply, and the Colour it produces is so natural as to defy detection by the closest observer.

Per Case, with Brushes Complete ... Rs. 1-8.

PREPARED IN ENGLAND FOR

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, } F. S. MADON & CO., { MARKET, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,30,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn Mills Currie & Co.*, and *National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.
BRANCHES—Edinburg, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.
AGENCIES in the Persian Gulf, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed thereon when the Credit Balances does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.
May 16, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

DEPOSITS received, subject to 12 months' notice, at 5 per cent. per Annum; for shorter periods rates will be furnished on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital	$ 100,00,000.
Paid up	$ 92,96,677·07
Balance in Course of Payment	$ 7,03,322·93
Reserve Fund	$ 69,06,596·31
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$100,00,000·00

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Acting Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

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E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
A. H. PHILPOTTS, Esq., Carshalton, Surrey.

THOMAS JACKSON, } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON, }

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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SINGAPORE.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4½ Per Cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

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VETERINARY SURGEONS.

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ON SATURDAY NEXT, AT 9 P.M.

A GREAT WALKING CONTEST OF ONE HOUR between MR. ARTHUR HANCOCK, the 50 MILES CHAMPION WALKER, who will attempt to walk 7 MILES WITHIN the hour, against Six Picked Men of the King's Own Yorkshire, by kind permission of the Officer in Command.

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THE FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Society, which was ADJOURNED to SATURDAY, the 6th proximo, will be held at 4 p.m., on that day at the Registered Office of the Society, No. 75, Apollo Street, for the transaction of Business left unfinished at the said Meeting.

LIDBETTER & CO.,
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Bombay, 29th May, 1891.

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By Order,
KRISHNANATH A. KIRTIKAR,
Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1891.

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KOLHAPUR ABKARI FARM.

NOTICE.

THE LICENSE for the exclusive privilege of MANUFACTURING and SELLING COUNTRY LIQUOR of strength not exceeding 25 ○ U. P. in the KOLHAPUR STATE, including its Feudatories, for the triennial period ending with 31st July 1893, having been CANCELLED by the Council of Administration, Kolhapur, FRESH TENDERS are hereby invited for the Country Spirit Farm of the Kolhapur Territory, including the Feudatory States of Vishalgad, Bavda, Kagal and Ichalkaranji, and other subordinate Jahagirs and Inam Villages, for a biennial period commencing from the 1st August 1891 and ending with 31st July, 1893. Each tender should specify the minimum yearly revenue which the tenderer will guarantee to the Kolhapur State, if the farm tendered for is given to him and it should be sent to the Chief Revenue Officer, Kolhapur, so as to reach him at or before 12 o'clock noon, Madras time, on the 15th June 1891. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2,000 in cash or Currency Notes for the good faith of the Tender which must be enclosed in a cover superscribed with the words "Tender for the Country Spirit Farm of Kolhapur." Tenders will be opened in the Office of the Chief Revenue Officer on the date and at the hour mentioned above in the presence of such tenderers as may be present.

2. The final disposal of the Tenders will rest with the Council of Administration, Kolhapur, who will have full power to reject all tenders or to accept the tender which they consider most advantageous to the public interest.

3. The person whose tender is accepted shall, within one week after the Council's decision is communicated to him, deposit with the Chief Revenue Officer a sum in cash or Government securities endorsed to the Chief Revenue Officer which, added to the deposit of Rs. 2000 made at the time of the tender, will be equal to one-tenth of the annual revenue which the tenderer has offered to guarantee. The tenderer also shall, if he does not possess property within the limits of this State, furnish a surety equal and in addition to the amount of the deposit mentioned above; or may, in lieu of furnishing a surety, deposit a further sum in money or Government securities which will make the total amount of deposit equal to one-fifth of the annual revenue which he undertakes to guarantee. The tenderer shall execute, on a stamp paper of proper value to be paid by him, an agreement binding himself to conform to the conditions of the license to be issued to him by the Chief Revenue Officer. If he fails to do so, the deposit already made will be forfeited, the Council's decision accepting his Tender will be cancelled, and the Council will come to a new decision on the Tenders already received or call for further Tenders or dispose of the Farm in some other way.

4. Forms of license and counterpart agreement as well as any other information which the intending Tenderers may wish to have can be obtained on application to the Chief Revenue Officer of Kolhapur.

5. Schedules A and B are subjoined for the information of the intending Tenderers.

A.

Statement showing the quantities of Country spirit of each strength issued from the Distillery and the amount of duty realized in the Kolhapur Territory in each of the years 1887-88, 1888-89 and 1889-90.

Name of Farm advertized for sale.	Gallons of Spirits of each strength issued from the Distillery.						Realizations.		
	1887-88.		1888-89.		1889-90.				
	25 ○ U. P.	60 ○ U. P.	25 ○ U. P.	60 ○ U. P.	25 ○ U. P.	60 ○ U. P.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.
Kolhapur State...	10756	0	40323	36	39012½	0	1,22,268	121025½	108127½

B.

Specification of still head duty rates and the maxima sell ingprices for spirit of each strength that were in force during the last triennial period ending 31st July 1890 and those to be in force from the 1st August 1891, within the limits of Kolhapur Territory and also the monthly rates of Distillery rent and of contribution for establishment to be payable after 1st August 1891.

Rates in force during the triennial period ending 31st July 1890.				Rates to be in force after 1st August 1891.					
Per gallon of strength of 25 ○ U.P.		Per gallon of strength of 60 ○ U.P.		Per gallon of strength of 25 ○ U.P.		Per gallon of strength of 60 ○ U.P.		Monthly Distillery rent for use of	Monthly contribution for Establ. charges.
Still head duty.	Maximum selling price.	Still head duty.	Maximum selling price.	Still head duty.	Maximum selling price.	Still head duty.	Maximum selling price.		
3-0-0	4-8-0	1-9-0	2-8-0	3-10-0	5-0-0	1-14-0	2-12-0	25	365

By order of the Council of Administration,
M. KUVARJI,
Divan of Kolhapur.

Camp Panhala, 31st May, 1891.

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EACH BOX GIVES TWENTY-FOUR QUIET NIGHTS' REST.

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All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 3, Eldon Road, Fort, opposite the New High Court house within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated at Bombay this , day of June, 1891.

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J. CAMPBELL,
Agent, S. M. Ry.

Dharwar, 21st May, 1891.

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SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 5), containing 1-20th gr. Phosphorus.
Dr. KIRBY says: "Experience fully warrants the administration of Phosphorus in this dose" in severe attacks of Neuralgia and cases of extreme Nervous Exhaustion; it gives excellent results, taken with food three or four times a day.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 3), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is a valuable combination of two powerful restoratives. As a *nutrient tonic* it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the digestive organs, increases functional activity and improves the condition of the whole system. It is largely employed in India during convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. It is an excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by the climate, and is a good prophylactic against *Malaria*.

PHOSPHORUS AND IRON PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 7), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
This is given with great advantage in *Anæmia, Sciatica*, and other Neuralgic affections, also in the treatment of convalescence from fever and other debilitating diseases. It is an excellent chemical food for anæmic children, and a good adjuvant to a course of cod liver oil.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula No. 6), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This combination is useful in all the cases named above, but especially in cases of feeble digestion and *loss of power*, following excesses. Taken regularly with food for a few weeks it has a powerfully renovating effect on broken-down constitutions.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 4), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus.
The use of this combination will be gathered from what has been said of the previous Formulæ, Nos. 3 and 6.
For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 9), containing 1-50th gr. Phosphorus, with Iron, Quinine and Strychnia.
This combination of nerve tonics has a very large application. It is efficacious in all disorders which are characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of the general health which is induced by overwork, dissipation, and excesses of various kinds. In this state iron and phosphorus is strongly indicated. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial power, by improving the condition of the blood and by stimulating its regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving. As a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases it is unequalled.

STRONG PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 17), containing 1-25th gr. Phosphorus.
This is double the strength of No. 9 as regards Phosphorus and Quinine, and therefore should be prescribed *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, CANTHARIDES & NUX VOMICA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 20), containing 1-33rd gr. Phosphorus.
This pill produces no irritation of the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a *stimulating emmenagogue* in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*.
Formula No. 20 contains Iron, and as a tonic is most suitable for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS.
(Dr. KIRBY'S Formula, No. 34), containing 1-33rd gr Phosphorus.
The Extract in this pill is made from the True Damiana Plant ("*Turnera Aphrodisiaca*"), and is a valuable aid to Phosphorus when required as a remedy for impotence.

The above may be obtained from our appointed Agents, in Bottles, 3/-, 5/- and 10/- each (Englishmoney), the 10/- Bottle containing sufficient for a course of four weeks. Two 10/- Bottles may be obtained direct from our laboratory, carriage paid to any post town in India or Australia, by remitting us a Post Office order for 21/

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INSURANCES.

THE STANDARD.

PUBLIC DEMAND.—New Policies for £ 1,379,000 were granted during 1889 This is in excess of the amount reported by any of the Scotch offices, and again places the STANDARD at the head of the list.

REVENUE INCREASE.—The Revenue has increased by £ 45,000, and now amounts to £ 974,948 per annum.

INCREASE OF FUNDS.—The Funds have been increased by £ 353,643, and now amount to £ 7,343 956 sterling.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.
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FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
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The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

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UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
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THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured for the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

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FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments for Children and Liberal Annuities.

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ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

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TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

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POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1882.....	£309,690 0 0
"	1883.....	£993,156 0 0
"	1886.....	£955,039 0 0
"	1889.....	£1,104,173 16 10

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POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

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REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to	£3,473,114	5 9
Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS....	£6,161,508	13 11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

874	£2,937,174	12 4	1884	£5,348,477	9 2
879	£4,390,595	15 1	1889	£6,161,508	13 11

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Government Telegraph Quadrille Party, Town Hall.
Khangaum Manufacturing Company, 4, Church Lane 3 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 2nd:—Lombardy (s), from Hongkong; and Kistna (s), Karachi. Yesterday:—Persia (s), from Glasgow; and Sarah Radcliffe (s), Venice.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Nizam (s), for China; Karagola (s), Karachi, &c.; Florence (s), Antwerp; and Colaba (s), Calcutta, &c.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.—The statement of traffic for the week ending 30th May, 1891, shows an increase of Rs. 3,28,834 in the total earnings.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for China and Australia, per s. s. Pekin, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6 p.m. to-day.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Carlo R. Sculptor entered and the s.s. Oswestry and Palmas left the dock yesterday. The s. s. Red Cross and Blue Jacket also left it on Tuesday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Enfield, Rufford Hall, and Nianza entered, and the s. s. Caledonia left the dock on Tuesday. The s. s. Persia entered and the s. s. Nizam left the dock yesterday.

REPORTED THEFT.—Mr. J. Stiven, Agent to the Chartered Mercantile Bank for India, Australia, and China, reports to the police the theft of a small tin box, containing Rs. 43 worth of postage stamps and Rs. 1-8 in cash from a drawer, which was opened with a duplicate key.

THE GOUD BRAHMINS AND WIDOW RE-MARRIAGE.—We are informed that Mr. Baboorow Ramchundra Purub, Pleader, has invited ageneral meeting of the Goud Brahmin community at the Thakordwar Temple, Pallow Road, on Sunday, the 7th instant, to consider what steps should be taken against the Goud Brahmins, who attended a recent re-marriage at Khandalla.

ENTICED AWAY AND ROBBED.—A Hindu woman, named Dingoe, living at Camatipura, has reported to the police, that whilst her little girl, aged 4 years, was playing in the street, in front of her house, on Tuesday evening, a sweetmeat seller enticed her away to the Northbrook Gardens, promising to give her some sweetmeats, and there robbed her of her silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 28.

ALARMING CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—About 5-30 p. m. on Tuesday, while Master Gunner Clark of the R. A. was driving with his son and daughter, aged 9 and 7 years, respectively, in a dog-cart along the Pilot Road, the horse suddenly took fright and bolted and eventually dashed against the wall of a fire-temple throwing the occupants to the ground. Fortunately they were not seriously injured, and the animal was secured without any difficulty.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Inspector Nelmes charged Esoof Eskel, a reputed thief, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate with stealing silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 10, the property of his master Amad Ibrahim, a baker, living at Girgaum. On Monday, the 1st inst., the accused against whom three previous convictions were recorded, taking advantage of his master's absence from home, broke open a box and stealing its contents absconded. On Tuesday evening he was arrested by a police sepoy on suspicion while trying to dispose of the ornaments to a Marwaree at Camatipura. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to undergo nine months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

QUEEN'S BIRTH-DAY AT LOWER MAHIM.—On Saturday evening, the 30th instant, the members of the Victoria Union Club, Lower Mahim, held their annual dinner in commemoration of H.M. the Queen-Empress's Birthday, at Bella Vista the residence of Mrs. Clara Luisa Maria D'Silva. The bungalow was illuminated with lights of various colors, and the compound presented a gay appearance with flags waving to and fro and the photo of her Majesty hanging on the gallery of the building, just above an exquisitely painted board of "Welcome Guests." At dinner the toast of her Majesty, which was proposed by Mr. Joseph Thomas D'Silva, honorary secretary, was drunk with enthusiasm. Numerous other toasts followed, but those of the guests and the bachelor members were specially to be noted on account of their prolonged and lively speeches. Singing intervened between the toasts, and the ladies kept the company very cheerful with their excellent songs. After dinner dancing commenced in the hall which was specially decorated for the occasion and was kept up with great vigour to the small hours of the morning to the sweet strains of a splendid string band.

ATTEMPT TO RESCUE PRISONERS.—The arrest of three Mangalore *koleos*, in Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort, on Tuesday night, for creating a disturbance whilst intoxicated, was the occasion for the unlawful intervention of a number of Parsees, who endeavoured to release the prisoners from the custody of two policemen. The mob hooted the two sepoys and jostled and pushed them about in a very rough manner. One of the sepoys, No. 198 A, was seized and lifted off his feet, the buttons being torn off his coat and his cap knocked off his head. The sepoys held the prisoners until Inspector Briscoe, who had heard the uproar and witnessed the mob through the window from his residence, came to their assistance. It was only after the appearance of this police officer, who threatened to lock them up and prosecute them for being members of an unlawful assembly, that the crowd commenced to disperse. Three *koleos* were taken charge of, one of whom managed to effect his escape. The others Hurlachund Moolchund and Rama Dooma, employed as hamals in the Fort, were placed before Mr. C. W. Richardson, at the Esplanade Police Courts yesterday, by Inspector Briscoe, and charged with drunk and disorderly behaviour, on the night in question. The Magistrate, in convicting them of the offence, inflicted a fine of Rs. 5 each.

THE PONDICHERRY-CUDDALORE RAILWAY.

THE Pondicherry-Cuddalore direct railway, of which scheme we heard so much a few months ago, writes the *Madras Mail*, does not appear to be making any headway. The surveys were completed nearly six months ago, and the engineer, Monsieur A. de Closets, estimated the cost for the 12¾ miles, including the bridges over the Ginjee River at Arianconpam and Chunambar, and the Pennar at Tirupapaliyur, at twelve lakhs of rupees, without plant, rolling-stock, and locomotive power. At the same time he recommended that the building of the three bridges should be indefinitely postponed until the results of the traffic could be ascertained. Monsieur de Closets shows that trains can easily pass over the river-beds during the dry season, when the traffic would be at its highest, and that ferry arrangements could be organised for transporting the trucks and carriages from bank to bank when the rivers were in flood, which happens only during a very few weeks in each year. By adopting this plan the line might be constructed for something within seven lakhs, which is quite as much as the colony can afford, and as much as the traffic receipts could pay interest on. But M. de Closets' proposal was unanimously condemned by the administration, the Chamber of Commerce and the Conseil General, and the original estimate was adopted, the new South Indian Railway Company being offered the construction of the line according to the provisional estimate, which, it is said, was accepted under certain reservations. The compact, however, was not closed, and a few days ago the French administration received an ultimatum from the South Indian Railway Company, announcing that the line could not be constructed for less than sixteen lakhs of rupees. This decision virtually means the disruption of the whole scheme, so far as the South Indian Railway Company is concerned, and it now remains to be seen whether the French Government will construct the line itself, or invite tenders from other contractors.

FOR the first time, it is believed, in the history of census-taking, the United States Government have made a systematic attempt to ascertain, for statistical purposes the extent of what it calls private "indebtedness." The American system of registering mortgages has enabled the Government to prosecute this enterprise in spite of some prejudice against it. So thoroughly have their agents done the work, that there are now on file at Washington particulars of some nine millions of mortgages. It is believed that the information thus gathered will throw much light on the dangers of these incumbrances, and on the enormous burdens in the way of interest, and the alarming extent to which usury is practised.

"HE is indeed a friend who speaks well of us behind our backs." Present or absent your house will praise you if you use SAPOLIO. Try it in your next house-cleaning. Agents.—H. BALLANTINE and SONS, Hornby Row, Bombay.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE ordinary weekly meeting of the Standing Committee was held at the Municipal Offices, yesterday afternoon, Sir Henry Morland presiding. There were also present Col. Wilson, Mr. E. B. Carroll, Colonel Merewether, the Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Messrs. Mulji B. Barbhaya, K. R. Shroff, A. M. Dhuramsi, K. N. Kabraji.

LEAVE FOR THE COMMISSIONER.

The Committee considered memorandum No. 4979, dated 1st instant, from the Commissioner, forwarding application addressed to the Chief Secretary to Government, for sixty-two days' privilege leave of absence, from the 19th September next or such subsequent date as Mr. Acworth may avail himself of, and requesting the assent of the committee under section 59(1)(a) of the Act to the grant of the leave.

It was resolved to grant the privilege leave to the Municipal Commissioner, subject to the confirmation of the Government.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee: It is well deserved.

IMPROVEMENTS AT VICTORIA GARDENS.

It was decided by the Committee that inasmuch as the house of the Superintendent of the Victoria Gardens is reported by the Executive Engineer to be in a dangerous state, and as the cost of repairing the same was estimated at Rs. 8,294, the Corporation be recommended to sanction the expenditure of Rs. 14,203 from surplus cash balance to provide for the cost of building a new bungalow, less the amount at which the materials of the existing bungalow may be sold. It was further recommended that until the completion of new quarters, house-rent at Rs. 100 per mensem be allowed to Mr. Carstenson.

Mr. Shroff proposed as an amendment, which was not seconded, that the Corporation be recommended to sanction the rebuilding of the house of the Superintendent of the Gardens at a cost of Rs. 8,000, plus the value of the materials of the existing building.

Mr. Kabrajee moved, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram, "That in the opinion of the Standing Committee it is desirable that a refreshment-room should be established in the Victoria Gardens, and that sanction should be given to the erection of the necessary building, and that the building should be let to a contractor."

Mr. Muljee B. Barbhaya opposed the motion, and remarked that if there were refreshments at the Gardens, there would be barmaids and other such things, and the place would eventually become a second Cremorne.

Dr. Cowasjee exhorted Mr. Barbhaya not to be afraid of the barmaids.

Colonel Wilson said he would be quite against the proposition if alcoholic drinks were introduced.

Other speakers considered that the refreshment should be confined to tea, coffee, and effervescent drinks.

The motion was adopted, M. Barbhaya resisting the innovation.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF NANABHOY LANE.

Resolution of the Corporation No. 2213, dated 28th ultimo, as under, was considered:—That with reference to the resolution No. 7552 of 1890-91 of the Corporation, the Standing Committee be requested to reconsider the petition of Sir Dinsaw Manekjee Petit and othr residents of Nanabhoy Lane, dated 5th July, 1890, in view of making arrangements for the purchase of property to widen the entrance to a portion of Nanabhoy Lane, as prayed for by the petitioners, and favour the Corporation with their opinion in the matter.

Colonel Merewether moved "That the Standing Committee saw no reason to alter the terms of their former recommendation, viz., that it is not desirable to entertain the application for the improvement at the public expense of Nanabhoy Lane."

Mr. E. B. Carrol, in seconding the motion, remarked that the improvement mentioned was essential only to the inhabitants of that place, and was not a public improvement. If the removal of the house would have made the lane passable by carriages, it would have been different, but that was not the case, and he saw no reason why public money should be spent in enhancing the value of private property.

Mr. Shroff said the road was much used by foot passengers. It was the duty of the Corporation, he considered, to widen such places, as in case of fire the engine would be able to approach the same without difficulty. At the present time it was impossible for a fire-engine to get into the lane.

Mr. Carroll asked if Mr. Shroff's last statement was true?

The Municipal Commissioner replied that fire-engines could go through the lane.

Mr. Shroff proposed as an amendment, which was seconded by Mr. Kabrajee, "That the Commissioner be requested to ascertain if the house in Nanabhoy lane could be acquired for street improvment at a cost of Rs. 5,000.

The original motion was adopted.

VEHAR AND TULSI WATER.

The report of the Health Officer, showing the analyses of the Vehar and Tulsi water at present delivered in the city, was as under:—Sample of unfiltered Tulsi water obtained from the settling basin, Malabar Hill Reservoir, on the 26th ultimo.—Free ammonia, ·25 parts per million, and albuminoid ammonia, ·08 parts per million. Sample of unfiltered Tulsi water obtained from the inlet well, Malabar Hill Reservoir, on the 26th ultimo.—Free ammonia, ·07 parts per million and albuminoid ammonia, ·20 parts per million. Sample of unfiltered Vehar water obtained from the Bhandarwada Reservoir on the 26th ultimo.—Free ammonia, ·02 parts per million, and albuminoid ammonia, ·07 parts per million.

The Committee adjourned after transacting other business.

THE RESULTS OF BALLOON EXPERIMENTS.

MR. PERCIVAL SPENCER'S and Miss Valerie Van Tassell's balloon experimental exhibitions in the Public Gardens at Hyderabad, says the local *Times*, have been productive of some most evil results—at any rate to no less a person than Mr. Fred. Shaeffter, who is the loser of a magnificent Arab horse and a couple of sets of harness. It appears that a Mahomedan gentleman, named Mustafa Ali, who resides not far from Rumbolt's Kotee, had for days been studying the art of balloon-manufacturing and the process of inflation, and had eventually succeeded in maturing his knowledge in that scientific art after a considerable amount of trials, failures, and, finally, success. Next Saturday he manufactured a miniature Montgolfier, which he inflated and allowed to travel at its own discretion and peril. The balloon ascended in elegant form, and after reaching a certain altitude, took the direction towards Siafabad, where it eventually alighted on one of Mr. Fred. Shaeffter's chupper-roofed stables. The result was immediate conflagration, and although the sycos did their utmost, they were unable to rescue an unfortunate Arab horse, which perished in the flames, as also a couple of sets of beautiful English harness. The police (Nawab Akbar Jung's force) rendered yeoman service in their endeavours to extinguish the fire, but without avail, as in a few minutes Mr. Shaeffter's stables stood a charred wreck. We hear that Mr. Shaeffter proposes filing an action against the local aeronaut for the loss he has sustained, unless he is compensated in an amicable manner.

MILITARY NEWS.

The leave granted to Major E. C. Browne, Royal Scots Fusiliers, and Lieutenant N. H. C. Dickinson, Leinster Regiment, has been extended to 26th August and 17th December next, respectively.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—Colonel A. R. D. Mackenzie, C.B., and Captain E. Vansittart, 2-5th Gurkhas, in India, to 21st November and 30th September next, respectively, on private affairs; Major General Æ. Perkins, C.B., Commanding Oudh District, and Captain G. S. C. Jenkinson, Station Staff Officer, Mooltan, privilege leave to Simla for 42 days and 60 days, respectively; Captain L. C. Koe, Aide-de-Camp to General Officer, Commanding Oudh District, to Calcutta to 9th June on private affairs; Captain G. W. C. Bruce, 4th Punjab Infantry, to Kasauli, on private affairs, from 1st June to 3rd September next.

THE following appointments have been sanctioned:—3rd Punjab Cavalry.—Colonel T. Shepherd to be Commandant, vice Anderson, vacated; Lieutenant-Colonel J. Davidson to be 2nd-in-Command; Major C. C. Egerton, Major C. G. Mansel and Captain W. Lambert, Squadron Commanders, to move up in grade succession, the first named remaining seconded; Captain L. S. H. Baker to be Squadron Commander sub pro tem, and Lieutenant H. Kenedy, Supernumerary on the establishment, to be Squadron Officer. 14th Sikhs: Lieutenant N. E. Money, Royal Irish Fusiliers, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation. 26th Punjab Infantry: Lieutenant J. F. R. Thompson, Hampshire Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officer on probation. 39th Garhwalis: Lieutenants J. H. Grant, Suffolk Regiment, and H. M. Mactier, Royal Sussex Regiment, to be officiating Wing Officers on probation.

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of hot weather. Per bottle, Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Punjab Club Confederacy, who had the good fortune to draw the favourite in the Calcutta Derby Sweep, hedged by telegraphing to England a thousand pounds against Common. They are said to have been offered Rs. 15,000 for half of the ticket, but refused.

MR. SALISBURY, the Pleader of Trichinopoly who was so brutally assaulted on the high road a few weeks back, is still lying in a very precarious state. The local theory now is that he was attacked by mistake, another person being the intended victim. A local subscription has been raised to support Mr. Salisbury and his family during the time that he is incapacited for work. The police have obtained no clue to the outrage.

A TYPICAL case of Pathan rioting took place recently in the Peshawar district, where a dispute had long been pending between two villages of Musazai and Suruzai respectively, concerning a large piece of land which both claimed. The case got into the Peshawar Courts and here remained unsettled, while one of the parties to the dispute, the Musazai villagers, sowed, watered, and reaped a crop of corn. While it lay on the ground, however, a band, 150 strong, of Suruzai men arrived and commenced to load the corn on bullocks. A fight of course ensued in which four of the Musazai men were killed and three wounded (one of of whom died on the 23rd ultimo in hospital at Peshawar), and one was killed and four wounded on the other side. Now the case will get into the criminal courts and transportation for life, if not hanging, will be the fate of some men of the villages.

THE Director of the Army Remount Department in India is hopeful of reviving the old trade in horses with the Cape, whence in bygone days many a useful charger was obtained. Captain Hamilton, R.A., who is being sent first of all to Natal in order to purchase mules for mountain artillery and ammunition columns, will explain to horse dealers and breeders in South Africa generally the stamp of animal required for cavalry and field artillery, and select a few for shipment at Government expense. In this way it is believed that enterprising dealers will be induced to ship some batches of horses to Bombay, where the Remount Department will take them over if they are considered up to the standard required.

ON Sunday morning the British India steamer Lindula left Calcutta, having on board, in one of the cabins, the embalmed bodies of the late Nawab of Moorshedabad and his daughter, who died of cholera recently. The packages containing the bodies will be transhipped at Bombay and forwarded by the British India steamer to the Persian Gulf, the ultimate destination being Kerbella.

EVERYWHERE the power of "ring" appears to be gainsaying Mr. Mill's doctrine of the irresistible influences of competition on prices in the wholesale markets. The latest complaints come from the Russian wheat-growers. They are compelled to look about them by reason of the low price of corn in the markets of the world. Hence they are naturally turning their attention to the best-sugar cultivation, encouraged thereto by the multiplication of Russian sugar factories. But now, according to Vice-Consul Smith, of Kieff, the Russian cultivator is informed that he must reduce his average of beetroot from 20 per cent. to 30 per cent. In one district not far from Kief the factories have formed yet another "ring," with a view to reduce the price paid to planters as well as the acreage. Unfortunately, the planters are unable to resist, for the reason that the cost of delivery to another factory would be far more than the reduced price now offered him. Until these "rings" are abolished, says Mr. Smith, there is little chance of sugar being sold in Russia at less than two or three times the price at which it is sold in Paris or London.

THE ancient house at Jedburgh, in which Mary Queen of Scots, resided for several weeks during her visit to the Border counties in the autumn of 1566, was offered for sale at Edinburgh last week, but there were no bids for the quaint and interesting dwelling, which was reserved at £2,300.

IT is understood that the visit of the German Emperor to the Guildhall will be paid in the course of the second week in July, and that in order to admit of his Majesty's passage through the metropolis being seen by the public, the reception will take place in the afternoon. The ceremonial will consist of the presentation of the City's address in a magnificent gold casket, and a stately dejeuner afterwards in the Guildhall. It is expected that the Emperor will be accompanied to the City by the Prince and Princess of Wales, and by other members of the Royal Family. The Corporation have appointed a special committee to make arrangements for the reception of the German Emperor, and it is believed that this will be one of the grandest entertainments ever given in the Guildhall.

A RHENISH Catholic paper learns that during the Emperor's recent visit to Dusseldorf a poem was presented to him on behalf of the great Rhenish manufacturers expressing the wish that his Majesty might be reconciled to Prince Bismarck and recall him to office. It was this, it is assumed, which caused the Emperor to make the very forcible remarks about his being sole master in his own country, which were given in "The Daily News" of the 5th ult., in the account of his speech at Dusseldorf. These remarks, it may be remembered, were not published in the Official Gazette. The statement of the Rhenish paper, our Berlin correspondent says, is in any case disputable, but it is nevertheless a fact that poems of this sort are cropping up like mush-rooms. One such, the work of a Count, requests the Emperor to try and get Prince Bismarck to "make it up."

A MISTAKE is believed to have come to light which has placed the United States in possession of a piece of British territory about as large as the State of Rhode Island. Ensign Edward Moole, of the United States Navy, is given an authority for the statement that the iron boundary monuments at Blaine, Washington, and for many miles east of that point, are 360 yards north of the 49th parallel, which was the boundary fixed by Treaty. Ensign Moole says the mistake was probably made in 1852 by surveyors in Northern Montana; that it was trifling at first, but kept widening out till it covered more than 350 yards at the Straights of Georgia. He states that the mistake was discovered three years ago.

THE Russians have just completed some explorations of the Black Sea which yield interesting results. As a rule, the basin is very deep, more than half of it sinking below 6,500ft., though the deepest part is about 2,000ft more. The temperature and density of the water vary at different depths. Thus near the Bosphorus it is 73·6 deg. at the surface, at 130ft. the temperature falls to 42·8 deg. Though the ratio varies in different sections of the sea, at the deeper parts the minimum of 44·9 was reached at 174ft., after which the temperature slowly rose to 48·7 at a depth of 7,080ft. As might have been expected, the Black Sea, owing to the influx of the Danube and Dnieper, is freshest at the surface, the greatest salinity being found in the centre and near the coast of Asia Minor, where the rainfall is small and there are no large rivers.

PERSECUTION of the Stundists or Russian Protestants is, according to the Russian Press, to be carried out with increased vigour, for new laws directed against them are being brought before the Council of the Empire. But the disabilities under which they exist are very severe at present and seem strained to the utmost limit by the authorities. An instance of what they endure is given in the sentence upon Stundist that was passed by a tribunal in a town in Podolia. Seven men were brought up before the Court charged with leaving the Orthodox faith for the Stundist dissent, and, being found guilty, were sentenced to various periods of imprisonment, from six months to five years, with exile in the latter case to Siberia, and in all cases with deprivation of all civil rights. The Stundists are merely a sect of Evangelical Baptists who refuse to worship images, and who get their name from the German word for hour, signifying the duration of their services.

A RAILWAY on Mount Pellegrino will be opened about the same time as the forthcoming exhibition at Palermo. The railway, zigzagging up the side visible from Palermo, and then describing a large curve, reaches the Croce at the summit by a gentle ascent. There a café will be built, and from a spacious terrace the visitor will overlook two gulfs, and have a view over the fruitful country, and of the Favorita, the Pallavicino, and the San Lorenzo palaces and parks. Mount Pellegrino, which is now seldom ascended further than St. Rosalia, will thus become a favourite resort for pleasure-seekers, and there is little doubt (writes a Naples correspondent) that in time it will be strewed with villas and become a favourite summer residence.

THE members of the Mannergesangverein of Vienna, who have already visited London, Berlin, and Venice, propose to take their summer holiday this year in Turkey. About two hundred of these excellent singers are about to start for Constantinople, where they hope to give several concerts, any surplus which remains after paying expenses being devoted to charity. They will return via Athens, Corfu, and Trieste, giving concerts in each city. Next year they propose to go to the United States, also to give concerts for charitable objects.

A HITHERTO unknown choral work by Glück has just been discovered in MS. at Dresden. It was, it seems, written by the composer of "Orfeo" in 1767, at the request of the Grand Duke Leopold of Tuscany, to celebrate the birth of an heir. The libretto is from the pen of a Florentine poet, and the work, which is entirely for chorus, and is of moderate dimensions, is entitled a "Prologue."

IT is satisfactory to learn that after quitting London the little violoncello prodigy, Jean Gerardy, will be withdrawn altogether from public life for at least four months. He will spend his time at Spa under the care of his old teacher, Mr. Belmann, the Heckmann quartet, studying to increase his repertory, which is at present somewhat restricted, at any rate as to classical works. He will give a concert on his own account at Berlin on Dec. 3, and with Mr. Plunkett Greene on Dec. 11.

THE novelty which Mr. Edison is preparing for the Chicago Exhibition next year, is said to be an invention by which a man can sit in his own drawing-room, and not only hear the music of an opera performed a mile or to away, but can also see depicted upon a white curtain the exact performance, even the colour of the scenery and dresses and the facial expression of the artists being clearly observable.

THE Moscow correspondent of the *Daily News*, in a dispatch, dated the 11th ult., says: To-day I witnessed the departure for Siberia of the first batch of convicts this season. They stood in marching column at the railway station, surrounded by a guard of about 100 soldiers with drawn swords. At the head came the worst class of convicts, about 300 in number, all having leg fetters and chains. Many had the right half of the head shaved, an indication of long-service sentences. Then came about 100 without fetters, convicted or suspected of lighter offences, most of them being without passports and therefore liable to punishment. Next followed about 100 women, some convicts and some prisoners' wives. It is pathetic to see little children and some infants starting on this long and terrible journey of exile. The dress worn is grey, with a yellow diamond on the back. The bystanders throw money to them to enable them to purchase comforts on the journey.

THE Superintendent of Port Blair, in the last report on the administration of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, says an Andamanese lad, Joseph, who had been in India and Burma for ten years, went back to his native jungle a couple of years ago. "He is healthy and strong; gets on very well in the jungle, has become entirely an Andamanese, and will, it is hoped, forget the vices which civilisation and the outside world have taught him."

MOST of us think of Captain Marryatt only as the author of those delightful sea-stories, half farce, half romantic adventure, which have won the hearts of literally millions of boys. In Mr. L'Estrange's "Recollections of Lady Belcher," just published by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett, we find him in the new character of a philosopher on the subject of marriage. Captain Marryatt was a first cousin of Sir Edward Belcher, and so like him, although stouter, that the lady, on being introduced to him, almost started. There is something startling, too, in the sample given of his long conversation with her, with its short authoritative sentences, which read as if they must have been delivered through a speaking trumpet. "You have married (said the captain) one of the cleverest men in the navy. How sad, you cannot go on comfortably together. You allow yourself to be dictated to by your mother and her friends. Well, if you cannot live together, part quietly and amicably. Look at my own case. There was incompatibility. I am, as you know, devoted to scribbling. We consequently agreed to live separately without any public controversy or entertaining any feelings of resentment. She has the children, and sometimes they come to me."

A DAUGHTER of the popular contralto, Madame Patey, has for some little time past been studying painting in Paris, and she has just had a pastel portrait of Miss Edith Cusins accepted at the Salon in the Champ de Mars. It is curious how many of the children of musicians become painters, a profession which has already been adopted by the sons of Sir Charles Halle, Mr. Ganz, Mr. Diehl, the late M. Sainton, and the late Mr. Cowenson.

THERE is said to exist at Namur, a musical critic who has never heard of Beethoven. A Continental paper states that this gentleman recently wrote of "a symphony in C minor by Von Beethoven, of a bizarre and rambling character, but dominated by a reminiscent theme." It is possible that "Fate knocking at the door" has by this time relegated the critic in question to more congenial pursuits.

NONE of the London gossips about the late Archbishop of York have as yet told the following story of a writty retort he made to a wealthy plutocrat who was boasting over the dinner table of his charitable deeds. "Do you know," said the man of gold, "I give £5,000 to the poor every year." "Dear me!" said Dr. Magee; "that is the largest insurance against fire I ever heard of!"

THERE is no living speech nor language, the sound of which may not be heard since modern science gave us the phonograph. Dr. Fewkes, a distinguished American archæologist, has secured on phonographic cylinders a collection of melodies of the Zunis, one of the most distinct of the American races of the New Mexican Pueblo group. By means of these phonograph records Dr. Fewkes has been able to give to audiences a vivid idea of a sacred dance of the Zunis. The dance was represented by lantern views, while the actual song which accompanied such a dance was given forth to the audience by the phonograph. Mr. Benjamin Ives Gilman, who has been writing about the Zuni melodies, is able to say, notwithstanding the defects which the phonograph must always present to a sensitive ear, that "a collection of phonographic cylinders like that obtained by Dr. Fewkes forms a permanent museum of primitive music, of which the specimens are comparable, in fidelity of reproduction and convenience for study, to casts or photographs of sculpture or painting." Why should this happy idea of a museum of music be limited to primitive specimens of the art?

A CURIOUS case of Chinese superstition has been reported. A case was being tried in the Supreme Court in Penang on the 1st instant, between a Hindoo and a Chinese, when a syce outside noticed two Chinamen busily sprinkling some dark powder upon the staircases and steps of the Court House, and that the effect on persons stepping on this powder was to cause them to at once itch violently and to scratch their bodies all over. A constable called, and he arrested one of the Chinamen in the act. The reason for the procedure given was that the sprinkling of the powder was believed likely to influence the evidence and decision in favour of the Chinese defendant, at whose instigation, it is to be presumed, it was done.

CALCUTTA GOLD MINING COMPANIES.

A WRITER of the Calcutta commercial article in the *Pioneer* says:—

The past week, which would have been otherwise a very dull one, has been enlivened by a considerable number of meetings of gold companies' shareholders, at some of which the language used can only be described as "frequent and painful and free." A considerable number of shareholders at some of these meetings, appeared to consider that the companies they had lost money by are little better than swindles, and did not hesitate to express this opinion. It appears not at all improbable that the possibility of making some of the originators of gold-mining companies disgorge a portion of their gains, may be tested in court. In the meantime a considerable number of companies are going into liquidation, as it is considered proved that a great proportion of what was a few months back regarded as the "rich auriferous tracts" of Chota Nagpore does not contain any gold that could be worked at a profit.

The Bhagmundi Company.—A largely attended meeting was held on Thursday at the offices of the managing agents. The report of the managing agents and of the mining engineer, and a statement of the accounts of the company, were laid before the meeting. The chairman pointed out that out of the capital only Rs. 40,929 was left, which, if the company were liquidated, would only admit of a dividend at the rate of 2 annas per rupee. After some desultory conversation a shareholder rose and pointed out that a large sum of money had been paid away for which practically no equivalent had been received, and that it appeared to him better not to take the two annas per share, but to utilise the balance at the bank in taking legal proceedings, "to see whether somebody could not be made to disgorge a portion of the 2½ lakhs" the company had paid away. This propositon was favourably received, and the meeting was postponed for two months to enable shareholders to decide what steps they will take.

The Soobunreeka Gold Prospecting Syndicate, Limited.—An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders was held on Friday. After the shareholders present had considered Mr. Gifford's report and discussed it, it was unanimously decided to put the Syndicate into voluntary liquidation.

The Sonakhan Gold Mining Company's meeting, held on Thursday, was very largely attended by shareholders, and was one of the most disgracefully rowdy and turbulent meeting ever held in Calcutta. The native shareholders present were numerically in a large majority, and came to the meeting apparently determined not to give the report of the managing agents the consideration it deserved. This report points out that the company was registered in October last, with a capital of Rs. 8,00,000 to buy from Mr. J. B. Cass the mining rights, &c. &c. of the Sonakhan estate, for which Mr. Cass received Rs. 2,00,000 in cash and 2,00,000 fully-paid-up shares. There can be no doubt that the price paid for this concession was quite out of proportion with the known intrinsic value of the concession at the time Mr. Cass received these Rs. 4,00,000, but Messrs. Gisborne & Co., the managing agents, showed that, personally, they believed in the concern by taking Rs. 50,000 worth of shares. Their behaviour towards the shareholders has been just what one would expect from a firm of their high standing, although it is impossible not to regret the error of judgment which led them to pay away Rs. 2,00,000 of shareholders' cash, and Rs. 2,00,000 in shares, for a property that appears to be, from a mining point of view, practically valueless. The important paragraph in Messrs. Gisborne and Co.'s report reads as follows:—"To quote Mr. Gifford, the property presented all the indications of an ordinary gold field, where opening a successful mine was simply a question of time and perseverance in research, but though the estate has been closely examined and test works have been justified wherever mineralized rock was found or indications of meeting it appeared, the works have, in Mr. Gifford's opinion, developed nothing of value, and for the most part nothing worthy of following further, whilst the general result has been unsatisfactory and disappointing." The managing agents in publishing this report, stated that they were in favour of liquidation, and offered to forego the agency allowances they are entitled to under the articles of association, which would leave a balance at the bank of Rs. 3,32,160, admitting of a dividend of over 6¼ annas per share. At the rowdy meeting held on Thursday a native chairman was elected, and nothing appears to have been done, as this chairman took upon himself the responsibility of dissolving the meeting in a summary manner. Before agreeing to accept the proposed dividend at the rate of 6 annas and 7 pies per rupee share, it would be as well if the shareholders were to appoint a committee to enquire into and examine the terms of the agreement between Mr. Cass and Gisborne and Co., and the letters that passed about the purchase of the mining rights on the Sonakhan property.

Bengal Gold and Silver Mining Company.—A meeting of the shareholders of this company was held on the 27th. It was expected that Mr Mervyn Smith would be able to present a good report; he did not do so, and the shares have since fallen. If a good directorate could be appointed to superintend the conduct of this company's business, the public would, perhaps, have more confidence in the management than it at present has.

The Dhadka Mining Company, Limited.—The extraordinary general meeting of this company, adjourned from the 15th of May, was held at the registered office of the company recently. Under section 77 of the Companies Act of 1882 the meeting held on that occasion could not confirm resolutions passed on the 27th of the previous month, which was the object of the meeting convened for the 15th of May. The meeting resolved itself into a discussion of Mr. Critchley's proposals for an examination, by a committee of the Dhadka shareholders, of the securities held by the Bengal Trust and Loan Company against the Dhadka deposit of Rs. 3,50,000, which Mr. Critchley told the meeting was "at call." After some discussion a committee, consisting of Messrs. H. de C. Agnew, Dyce Nichol, Meugens, Siddons and Campbell, was appointed, to whom Mr. Critchley has promised to show the securities on the Friday following, and they will then be deposited in the safe custody of a bank. This committee has a delicate task before it, as it will have to decide what securities to accept and what to refuse. It is to be hoped, however, that the committee will exercise a strict scrutiny over the securities submitted to it, so as to guard the Dhadka shareholders, if possible, from further loss.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM AT COLOMBO.

WEDNESDAY night (22nd ulto.), the night of the burst of the monsoon, was a trying one for the pilots, and those responsible for the safety of the vessels lying in our harbour, says the local paper. The vessels had all been moored as in the North East monsoon, with their heads to the North; but in the course of the night the farce of the winds was so great that many of the ships, including the French transport "Bienhoa", the "Kangra," and the "Indrani," parted their moorings and swung round with their heads to the wind instead of up the coast. In all the cases the vessels broke their stern moorings. The ships were not likely to endanger each other during the night, and they remain as they had drifted, and the result was the unusual spectacle next morning of no less than eight vessels signalling for pilots, who were engaged, some of them as long as nine hours that day, in mooring the ships afresh in South West fashion. The only ship that was in any danger was the sailer "Rembrandt," which would most likely have been smashed up by the "Indrani" when that vessel broke away, had the wind blown from the south-west. As, however, it was from the west the danger was averted. The "Austral," which came in, in the early morning, carried away her buoy; whilst the "Indrani" since the change in the position of vessels was made, has parted another chain and pulled the buoy adrift, so that at present we are minus two buoys in the harbour.

THINGS are looking much brighter at the Athenæum Club. It is an open secret that for a long time the financial position of this institution was not what it should have been. This year—for the first time since 1855—the club has been made clear of debt, and has money in hand.

A CORRESPONDENT writes under date Bara-Bagahal, 22nd May:—Though the weather has continued very cold and wet for some days, locusts in fairly large numbers have been arriving steadily since the 16th. They drop into the valley from the east, coming evidently from Kulu, but they have been blown over from Kangra by an elevated current of air that carried them over the valley till they, in attempting to alight at the upper end, found no resting-place, and travelled down to the lower ground. Though snow fell yesterday even at the low elevation of 8,300ft., and from 9,500 upwards the hills are white with a very heavy fall. Locusts are still dropping in. All are yellow ones, with perhaps one pink one in five hundred. The temperature yesterday and till 11 o'clock to-day was not above 39 degs.; so these insects must be exceedingly hardy.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE British s s Florence, 1,346 tons, Captain W B Ruddiman, sailed yesterday for Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE British s s Sarah Radcliffe, 1,415 tons, Captain S Thomas, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Venice in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Colaba, 1,070 tons, Captain K Browne, sailed yesterday for Calcutta and Coast Ports with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 598 tons, Captain J C Tice, sailed yesterday for Karachi and the Kattywar Coast with a general cargo and 65 deck passengers.

THE Hall Line s s Rufford Hall, 2,486 tons, Captain Willard, arrived in harbour on Tuesday afternoon from Liverpool, with a general cargo, and Mr A B Steward as cabin passenger.

THE Ancher Line s s Persia, 2,817 tons, Captain R Hutchinson, arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Glasgow with a general cargo, and Mr C H Desai as cabin passenger, and 1 deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kistna, 481 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour on Monday evening from Karachi with a general cargo and the following cabien passengers:—Mr and Mrs Winnes and infant and Private Creek, and 165 deck passengers.

EXTRA STEAMER FROM CHINA.

THE P and O Co's s s Lombardy, 1,600 tons, Captain F Cole, arrived in harbour on Tuesday afternoon from Hongkong with a general cargo.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
2	Lombardy (s)	Cole	Hongkong, May 12.
	Kistna (s)	Livingstone	Karachi, May 28.
3	Persia (s)	Hutchison	Glasgow, April 30.
	Sarah Radcliffe (s),	Thomas

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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THE SCOTTISH HIGH SCHOOLS, (John Connon, Fort, and Byculla Bridge) will be RE-OPENED on MONDAY, the 8th June, at 10 a.m.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES ! ! ! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN," *Bombay Gazette*.

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OPPOSITE TO CURRENCY BANK.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
No. 22, HUMMUM STREET.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.

2 cases white Dorias and checks.
5 bales grey T cloth.
3 „ grey jaconets.
1 „ grey madapolums.
3 „ grey shirtings.
77 casks porter in pints.

AUCTION SALE OF SWEEPINGS, OLD WOOD, IRON, &c.

On MONDAY, the 8th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will under instructions from the Superintendent, Prince's Dock, sell by Public Auction, at the Dock premises, A quantity of sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT RIPON ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagees, Messrs. Dana Gokal & Co. and by virtue of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 10th day of December, 1890, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Megjee Jeevraj, the following landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Ripon Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under old No. 45, and now F Ward No. 4039 (4) street No. 256 C, containing by admeasurement about 139 square yards, and bounded on the east and south by the existing passage, on the west by the Ripon Road, and on the north by the vacant ground belonging to Munjee Jeevraj.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT WORLEE.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will, on the days and at the time hereinunder mentioned, sell by Public Auction on the respective premises, by order of the mortgagee Bai Coovrbai, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Sadanund Narayan and Chundrabhagabai, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 30th September, 1889, the following landed properties :—

On THURSDAY, the 11th June, 1891, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of land or batty ground known as Ghurut, situate, lying and being at Worlee Motipakahdi, outside the Fort, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 21,000 square yards, registered under Collector's No. 3143, and bounded on the east by Khadi, on the west by the fields of a Memon, on the north by the field of Essa Fazulla, and on the south by the Collector's land.

On THURSDAY, the 11th June, at 4-30 p.m.

LOT No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari hilly land or ground, known as Chokhundia and Bilati Dogur, situate, lying and being at Worlee Motipakhadi, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 4,000 square yards, and bounded on the east by the land of Casam Chataiwala, on the west by the properties of Janardhan Gopal and Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhai, on the north by the property of Khoosa Sadashiv, and on the south by a public gowan,

On SATURDAY, the 13th June, 1891, at 4 p. m.

LOT No. 3.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendary land, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon situate at Worlee Motipakhadi, outside the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward No. 102, street No. 22, and bounded on the east by the properties of Vittoba Narayen and Balcrishna Jagonath, on the west by the public gowan, on the north by the property of Waman Sadashew, and on the south by a gowan.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Thakoredas Dhurumsy and Cama, Solicitors, at No 23, Rampart Row, or to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, June 4, 1891.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 224 of 1889.

Esmail Ebrahim and others ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Allabux Ebrahim and others ..... Defendants.

By order of Esmail Khairaz, the receiver appointed in the above suit, and pursuant to consent Decree passed herein on the 16th day of March 1891, Mr. BOMANJI DOSSABHAI, Auctioneer, will sell by Public Auction on the premises the following undermentioned properties :—

LOT No. 2.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 4th day of June, 1891, at 4 o'clock p.m., on the premises.

All the piece or parcel of fazandari ground with the bungalow, godowns, with a chawl of 8 big shops standing thereon, situate at Bellasis Road Junction, outside the Fort of Bombay, opposite to Messrs. Treacher's and Company's shop, Assessor and Collector of Municipal Taxes under ward No. 3302, Street No. 201 (1) Street Bellasis Road, and containing by admeasurement 1741 2-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows :—On the north by the ground of Jew Jaberial, on the south by the Bellasis Junction Road, on the west partly by the ground of Jew Jaberial, and partly by the ground of Hira Ukerda and on the East by the property of Hurjee Jamal.

The yearly rent of the abovementioned fazendari ground is about Rupees 70, and the above bungalow is let to Messrs. Treacher and Company, for lease of 20 years at the monthly rent of Rupees 100.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani, Solicitors for the receiver or to the undersigned auctioneer.

BOMANJI DOSSABHOY,
Bombay, June 4, 1891. Auctioneer.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF SOUTH YORKSHIRE COALS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. at Mallet Bunder, by order of the consigned and on account and risk of Messrs. Beyts, Craig and Co.

1277 tons south Yorkshire coals, ex s. s. "Ironopolis."

A deposit of 25 per cent. is required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, June 4, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 3.

ABOUT £475,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday, making the payments for two days nearly £800,000 ; and Consols improved to the extent of ⅛ per cent., being quoted by Reuter at 95⅛ *ex div.* ; the market rates of discount, however, being unchanged. Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. lower, at 104. An advance of 1-16d. per oz. took place in the price of Bar Silver, at 44 5-16d. ; and Rupee Securities were ⅛ higher in each denomination at £74¼ for Fours, and £75⅛ for 4½ per cents. ; but in New York the metal was unaltered at 97¼ cents, though with Exchange on London ¼ cent lower, at 4·88½ dollars. The Banks' buying rate in London on India remained at 1s. 4 9-16d. In Paris, French Rentes were unaltered at 95. Exchange on London was 1¼ centimes higher at fcs. 25·33.

In the General Produce Markets, Bombay Linseed was unaltered both on the spot and to arrive at Monday's quotations. Wheat was flat, and No. 1 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool was ¼ per cental lower at 8s. 5d. ex-quay, other quotations coming unchanged.

Cotton in Liverpool closed dull generally and for Arrivals, and a further decline of 1-16d. was established in the spot price of Mid.-Americans at 4 11-16d., while Arrivals were 1-64d. lower in most positions, the extreme quotations being 4 37-64d. for June-July, and 4 27-32d. for October-November deliveries. Surats were easier and a decline of 1-16d. per lb. took place in all grades of Broach, Dhollera and Oomrawattee. The day's Imports were 22,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet.

The New York Cotton Market was quite unchanged yesterday, 8 13-16 cents being still quoted for ready Mid.Uplands, and 8 76 cents for September Futures. The Receipts of the U. S. Ports were 6,000 bales ; and the comparison of this season's figures with those of the two preceding years give the following results :—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Tuesday's Receipts	6,000	1,200	1,400
Three days' do.	16,000	2,900	3,900
Since 1st Sept. '90,	6,739,000	5,715,900	5,464,100

There has been but little enquiry for Cotton from our local Mills to-day, and less from exporters ; and the tone of the market has remained quiet, with prices unchanged. Spinners' purchases have aggregated 1,100 bales, of which 300 were Morvi, at Rs. 172 ; and 300 Wadwan at Rs. 177-80 ; the balance being made up of 100 bales each of Compta at Rs. 156¼ ; Ginned Compta, at Rs. 182 ; Bhownugger, at Rs. 174 ; Joria, at Rs. 152 ; and Dhulia, at Rs. 136 ; while exporters have only taken 200 bales of Dharwar, at Rs. 171 ; and 100 Bengal, at Rs. 157 per candy.

WHEAT has been firm in tone to-day, but there has been no accession of business, exporters being still only moderate buyers, and prices are quite unaltered.

SEEDS are steady at last quotations for all descriptions, but transactions have been upon only a moderate scale again to-day.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	7,498 bales.
Wheat	83,478 owts.
Linseed	12,481 „
Rapeseed	2,586 „
Gingelly	...
Poppyseed	1,267 „
Groundnuts	2,192 „
Castorseed	1,620 „

FREIGHTS are weak, particularly for prompt shipment. The Michigan (s.) for early June loading has accepted 22s. per ton, payable here, for Marseilles, and business for other Continental Ports has been done at 25s. 9d. to 26s. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened steady, not to say firm, this morning, with one Bank selling ready Telegraphic at 1s. 4 25-32d. and Demand at 1s. 4 27-32d. and something was placed at the latter rate, chiefly to other Banks ; but the rate was not obtainable in the afternoon, a quieter feeling having prevailed towards the close, and a disposition shown to await the results of Council allotments. Private Paper has been very scarce. We quote :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4⅛d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 31-32d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 5 1-16d.	„
Francs do.	1·80	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been strong in tone to-day, and though last evening's final rate has remained the quotation for Four per cents. for money, an advance has been established for account, closing rates having been 106¼ for cash. ; 106⅛ for the settlement at the end of this month ; and 105 15-16 for the 30th July Account. For the other denomination, 107¼ is still the nominal rate.

SHARES continue to attract but little attention, and the market remains quiet, with prices generally unaltered at our quotations, but lacking in most cases the test of actual business.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, JUNE 3.

Pressure has increased slowly in parts of Assam, Upper Burma, Malabar, and Ceylon ; elsewhere the pressure is falling, the decrease being greatest in Sind, Rajputana, and Central India. The distribution is similar to that reported yesterday, with only a small variation at the head of the Bay, where it is broken up. Winds blow westerly and north-westerly in the central station and west of the Peninsula ; southerly to easterly over the Bay and Burma ; and easterly up the Gangetic plain ; the force being from fresh to strong in Western India and over parts of the Bay. The mean temperature is one degree below the normal in Bengal, and from two to six degrees above elsewhere. Very high maxima is still reported. Jacobabad registered 122 degrees ; Dera Ismail Khan, 120 degrees ; Montgomery, 119 degrees ; Agra, 114 degrees ; Jeypore 114 degrees ; and Nagpur 112 degrees. Rain is fairly general in Burma, Bengal and Malabar. Kandat is reported to have received four inches of rain.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JUNE 3.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams for the Argentine Republic and beyond can only be accepted via Galveston.

Telegrams in code language can be accepted for Iquique in Chili at the risk of senders.

Telegrams can be accepted for the following places in Chili :—Chanaral, Taltal, Huanillos, Tocopilla and Pisagua.

Telegrams can be sent to Arica, Tacua, and Antofa Gusta at the same rate as Iquique.

Mauritius mail closes at Colombo on the 6th inst. at 4 p.m.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 3rd June, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	3	11	45 a.m.	2	29
Teheran	3	2	5 p.m.	..	22
Suez	3	2	35 p.m.	..	26

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 3rd June, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	51	..	1
„ Kurrachee	..	12	..	1
„ Madras	2	31	..	1

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, 2nd June, 1891.
Means of observations at 5 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·79
Temperature of the Air	86°
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78°
Dew Point	76°
Relative humidity of Air	71
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	3°
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	91·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	82·2
General Directions of Wind*	W, WNW, W.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	274

* From midnight to midnight.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

RENNIE—April 5, at Dollar, Scotland, W. C. Rennie, late Executive Engineer, D. P. W.

OLLIVANT—May 10, on Sunday morning, dearly loving and beloved, Lucy Caroline, wife of E. C. K. Ollivant, C.I.E., Bombay Civil Service, and second daughter of A. S. Eddis, Esq., Q. C.

SATTARA.

DEATH.

LAWRENCE—May 27, at Sattara, Honorary Surgeon Ignacius Lawrence, I. M. D., Retired, late of Ahmednagar, age about 80.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOURNE—May 30, at Ootacamund, the wife of Dr. Alfred Gibbs Bourne, of a daughter.

HIGGINS—May 27, at Masulipatam, the wife of A W B Higgins, M C S, of a daughter.

DEATH.

GRIFFIN—May 23, at Ootacamund, Alfred Chawner Griffin, (late P & O Service), from the result of a carriage accident, aged 71 years.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1891.

WHEN we read of eighty million young locusts being killed in one district alone—that of Peshawur—it is evident that the locust plague which has visited the Western Punjab during the last few months is a pestilence of no ordinary dimensions. The coincidence of a locust plague in Egypt this year, and the appearance of the insect in abnormal numbers during the past two years in Sind, Rajputana, and the North-West Provinces, give the locust an unpleasant importance in economic entomology, besides reminding us of our own experiences in the Bombay Presidency in 1882-83. For the locust, wherever he appears in abnormal numbers, is an unwelcome and may be a very expensive visitor. In 1882 his depredations in Khandeish cost the Government a quarter of a lakh of land revenue. In Ahmednugger the revenue estimated to have been lost or postponed in collection on account of crops destroyed by locusts was a lakh and a half ; while in Nassik, it reached nearly two and a half lakhs. Nor is this the only form in which the locust can do mischief. Rightly or wrongly people in the Punjab are fearing lest the pollution of their wells by dead locusts should lead to cholera. The offensive smell given out by myriads of dead locusts carries a certain terror with it, of which people in the invaded districts are making a good deal just now. Notwithstanding the strength and frequency of locust invasions of India, we have not yet learnt all that is to be learnt in regard to the subject. The place of origin of our recent invaders has yet to be determined. A good deal of evidence points to the conclusion that their normal breeding-ground is in the sandhills of North-Western Rajputana. Other evidence indicates their place of origin to be the Sulleiman Mountains in Afghanistan. They are identified, however, with *Acridium peregrinum*, a species which is believed to have been more than once seen passing eastwards in swarms across the southern part of the Red Sea. This species is stated by so good an authority as Mr. Cotes of the Indian Museum in Calcutta to extend from Algeria to North-Western India, so that it will be interesting to learn whether in the plague of locusts from which Egypt is once more suffering, the invaders belong to the same army which has been threatening such devastation in the Punjab. Recent examination has established the fact that the locust whose range in recent invasions, has extended from Kurrachee to Peshawur belongs to the single species of *Acridium peregrinum*. Where the visitation has extended, as it did in 1889, to Guzerat and Kattyawar, it is believed to have been sporadic rather than epidemic.

There is no doubt that the locust which wrought such havoc in the Deccan nine years ago was of a species different from that which has invaded Upper India. For his home apparently there is no need to look far afield. He belongs to the Presidency, his districts apparently being Canara and Dharwar. Every year swarms of locusts appear in the Canara forests, but they do little mischief, and ordinarily they refrain from exercising the remarkable power which is attributed to them in their Hebrew name, *arbeh*, the "multiplier." An unusually early monsoon was the most easily assignable cause of the plague of 1882. Ordinarily the monsoon wind would have blown the swarms north-easterly towards Central India, where at the setting in of the rains their flight would have been arrested, and they would have deposited their eggs. But the monsoon of 1882 broke in the first week of June. The rain therefore overtook the travellers while they were yet in the Deccan districts, for the locust moves slowly, his flight except when the winds are greatly favouring, being estimated at eighteen miles a day. The next chapter in the story of their career has been told with almost idyllic charm by Mr. John Nugent. When the rains fall they halt, Mr. Nugent wrote ; "Green food is attainable, and they eat, drink, and are merry, knowing that to-morrow they must die. But like most insects, they devote to love the last days of their existence, and perishing leave behind them a *damnosa hæreditas* of eggs, from which a month or two later spring myriads of young locusts." Happily for man the life of the locust is short. Scarcely has he ensured a continuance of his species upon the face of the earth before he is gathered to his fathers. In cracks and crevices in the ground, if Aristotle may be preferred to modern science, he leaves behind him the promise and the potency of a myriad life. It is now, if at any time, that the pest can be stayed. In the south of France, where war with the locusts is carried on systematically by the Communes, large sums are paid for the destruction of locusts' eggs, and in Provence, as in the Punjab, whole villages turn out to eradicate these destroyers of their well-being. In the Punjab the work has been done in the most systematic way. In the Jhelum district so much a seer was offered for the eggs brought in to the village officers, and in one tahsil alone from five to six hundred maunds of eggs were destroyed last March. Every village officer was made responsible for reporting where eggs and young locusts were to be found as much as in ancient Lemnos every villager was expected to kill so many locusts in a year. Each house in a village had to supply, once a day, a chatty full of eggs, and when the village headman was indifferent to the work, a fine of so many extra chatties was imposed upon him. Land in which eggs had been laid, provided it were not under crop, was ploughed over three or four times in order to expose them. But in many places the invaders have conquered, for the people have felt that the plague was too great for them to cope with with any chance of success.

Whether in the form of eggs or of young wingless insects, the problem seems almost equally difficult. In the Bombay Presidency the plague was scarcely suspected by the ryot until the young locusts had actually appeared in the fields. It was believed that the heavy rain would destroy the eggs as they lay in the ground. The sudden appearance of vast numbers of young locusts early in August showed that that surmise was incorrect. By this time the khariff crop was of course well advanced, and the young locusts had everything their own way. Rewards were offered for dead locusts at so much a pound, but with growing crops a foot and a half or two feet high to shelter under and to feed upon they were living in highly favouring conditions. There were, moreover, the religious prejudices of the people to help them. The same wind that had brought the rain had brought the locusts too, and the pious fatalism of the Kunbi led him to believe that it was better to drive out the locust by sprinkling the boundaries of his field with water from a sacred tank than to destroy even the most vicious life. The plague came with the wind and it went with the wind. In October vast bodies of locusts passed back across the Deccan to the south-west, settling in the Poona and Satara districts, in the Konkan, and in Canara. The invasion of the Deccan was repeated in 1883. With the setting in of the south-west wind much larger flights of locusts than in the year before settled in the Collectorates of Sholapur, Khandeish, Poona, Ahmednugger, Satara, and Nassick, as well as in the three Konkan districts of Ratnagherry, Colaba, and Thana. The history of the first invasion was repeated. Locusts' eggs were deposited in millions, and young locusts were hatched in countless numbers. But the new generation was weaker than that which had gone before, and an unusually heavy rainfall aided the Government in the energetic measures that were taken to root out the plague. It is reassuring to know that the second generation of locusts hatched upon the Deccan were wanting in stamina, and that parasitic troubles, of which an unsympathetic science has told us less than it might have done, made the struggle for existence even harder for them than rain, short commons, and the inhumanity of man. The Bombay Government spared no pains to combat this mischievous visitation. Early in 1883 they telegraphed to Cyprus, asking the Government of that dependency to send an officer, experienced, as Mr. Nugent put it, "in the art of catching locusts." A young R. E. officer came, and showed the Government how to make screens and traps by which young locusts, which had not yet learnt to fly, might be brought by millions to an untimely grave. The Cyprus screen was simply a wall of canvas, three feet high, with pits dug at right angles to it into which the young locust was expected to fall, and then to die from starvation, exposure, or smothering. Two hundred of these traps were made in Tanna Jail. But the 1883 locust, who is said to have been wanting in stamina was not wanting in self-preserving acuteness, for he declined altogether to fall into the traps prepared for him. In the south of France they do not expect the locust to run his head against a canvas wall. A cloth held at the corners by four men is drawn along the ground and the locusts are picked up and disposed of. The Sind trench system seems better adapted for the too clever locust of the Deccan than the Cyprus wall and trench. The locust moves straight before him like the lemur rat of Norway, and trenches dug in front of an advancing army of wingless young locusts have been usually found, where they can conveniently be made, to make an excellent *fosse commune* for them. In Sialkote lately this method has been adopted with success. So too, when a plague of locusts was added to the grief of famine in Madras in 1878, the authorities in Nellore and Cuddapah organized wholesale burning of the unwelcome visitors, and this has also been done in the Punjab lately. In Madras, moreover, the measures adopted have put to the test the powers of the locust on the wing. Villagers by waving branches and beating drums have prevented the swarms from settling on the ground, driving them on from village to village, and so exhausting them till they perished without doing harm. More exact evidence on this point would be interesting in connection with reports of large flights of locusts moving across the Red Sea. The locust is believed not to be strong on wing, and when driven out to sea, and no longer favoured by the wind, is sometimes drowned in myriads. However, the Punjab is this year being supplied with larger opportunities than we have had in India for many years of making a scientific study of an insect whose power for mischief was of old time summed up in the words "the land is as a garden of Eden before him, and behind him a desolate wilderness." That tells us quite as much as the Government of Bombay told us in 1883, when they deplored a four-anna, six-anna, and an eight-anna crop loss in many of the Deccan Talukas, as the outcome of the visitation of that year.

THE Coroner's jury in the Rajabai Tower case have found no difficulty in constructing a theory of their own as to the deaths of Buchoobai and Pherozebai. Their verdict—which represents the view of eight jurors out of nine—is a blending of the two theories of self-destruction and of murder, with the presumption of outrage common to both. Buchoobai, they consider, threw herself from the Tower after outrage by some unknown persons with whom they hold Manockjee Aslajee to have been an accomplice, and his complicity in an outrage which they believe provoked Buchoobai to throw herself over the parapet, they find, amounts to culpable homicide falling short of murder. Of Pherozebai's case they take an even more serious view. They hold that Manockjee threw her from the Tower in order to destroy evidence of his complicity in the attempted outrage, and that he was therefore guilty of wilful murder. Manockjee is therefore in custody on the Coroner's warrant, charged with wilful murder. The demonstration of approval which followed the announcement of the verdict testifies to the existence amongst a section of the public of a strangely unjudicial temper in regard to the case. Comment upon the verdict is, however, less discouraged by that circumstance than by the much more important fact that the verdict of the jury brings the case within the cognizance of the courts, and will in all probability put at least one person on his trial. One observation alone is permissible at this moment, and that is that the verdict, as it stands, leaves much of the tragedy an unexplained mystery, with some of the actors in it concealed behind the curtain. So much of mystery as still enshrouds it the public will look to the police to spare no effort to clear away. So far, indeed, as the police are concerned, the end of the inquest should be only the beginning of another stage in their enquiry. Will they, by the way, still hold that the time has not come for the offer of a reward which the friends of the victims have long been willing to give for evidence which will throw further light upon the tragedy ? It is just possible that it may be too late now ; it certainly cannot be too soon.

SINCE Captain Burnaby's ride to Khiva, which had a distinct political value, long-distance rides and forced marches have become numerous through interesting to few, except the individuals who have accomplished them. The recent ride from Moscow to Paris was a profitless expenditure of time and energy; almost as absurd as the attempt to reach Moscow on stilts. It was to be hoped that India at least would not have been made the scene of any of these ridiculous exhibitions, But it appears Lieutenant Alexander Varges, an Austrian infantry officer, arrived in Bombay a fortnight ago with the set purpose of riding from Bombay to Calcutta. Hundreds of people have done this, but possibly no one under compulsion would attempt it in the last few days of the hot weather, when the rains are coming, and hampered as Lieutenant Varges happens to be with ignorance of the English language and of Hindustani. He is a man of about thirty years of age, and from this fact it might have been assumed he would have been wise enough to take the advice of some Indian cavalry officer or another, or some official acquainted with the route, and having some idea of the difficulties which were likely to present themselves. But we are assured such is not the case. His only confidante was Lieutenant Johannes Quaas, a German officer who travelled with him here on the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer Imperator. His preparations for the journey were only in keeping with the main idea. His first purchase was a bullock, which was to carry his baggage. But the animal proving obstinate, it was decided to leave it and the baggage in Bombay, and beyond a change of underclothing this Quixote carried no outfit. As Sancho Panza he engaged the services of a Goanese boy, and Lieutenant Varges, on an Arab, and the boy on a country tat, set out at half-past four o'clock on the morning of Monday week. Nothing has since been heard of them, so it is hoped they are either at Matheran or Lanowli, or at farthest at Poona, enjoying themselves in safety. That anything serious has befallen them is not yet feared, for the Austrian Consular authorities, who have been interviewed on the subject, are not disposed to regard the trip as likely to be accomplished, and would not be surprised to hear of the equestrian's return at any moment. His idea was to make straight for Nagpur, and thence to follow the new railway line to Calcutta, of all routes in the world, expecting to accomplish the journey in about six weeks. No calculation as to the rains overtaking him seems to have been made. Lieutenant Varges is described as a man of abnormal powers of endurance, who delights in eccentric feats of strength. This may be so, but there is nothing to assure him that the Goanese boy is similarly gifted, or that the horse and pony have more than average staying powers. The Lieutenant had arranged for no relays, and was not believed to have possessed the means of replacing his horses in case of accident. Under any circumstances, the feat is a particularly useless if plucky one, and Mr. Varges' extraordinary power might, one would imagine, have been much more profitably devoted to Central Africa or even Australia.

WE learn that the London Society for the Encouragement and Preservation of Indian Art have affiliated with themselves the Industrial Association of Western India. The first practical step which the London Society has taken to encourage good art work in India has been to address a letter to the Government of India, requesting them to purchase the best specimens of it when making complimentary presents to Native Princes, and we understand that both the Supreme and Provincial Governments have given favourable consideration to the suggestion.

THE *Lancet* of the 28th March, 1891, has the following notice of a medal presented to Dr. P. B. Nariman, brother of our well-known citizen, Dr. Temuljee B. Nariman :—His Highness Syed Ali, G.C.S.I., Sultan of Zanzibar, has been graciously pleased to confer a decoration (medal) of Kakob-al-Dari (Brilliant Star of Zanzibar) upon Dr. P. B. Nariman, Physician and Surgeon to his Highness, in recogn

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

HYGIENE CONGRESS.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda has made a donation of £100 to the Congress on Hygiene and Demography.

Lord Reay, Sir Arthur Gordon, Sir Steuart Bayley, Sir William Hunter, Mr. James Maclean, and Mr. Bhownuggree have joined the committee of the Congress.

The *Lancet* urges that native experts should be sent to the Congress as Indian delegates at the public expense. Lord Cross, Secretary of State for India, has suggested this to his Excellency the Viceroy.

THE BACCARAT SCANDAL.

The cross-examination of the plaintiff in the Baccarat libel action was resumed by Sir Charles Russell yesterday, when Sir Gordon Cumming admitted that he did nothing to clear himself of the charge until the scandal was made public. He then submitted the affair to his Colonel and instituted the present action.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was called as a witness, and testified to his friendship with Sir Gordon Cumming which was of ten years standing. His Royal Highness described the events which occurred at Mr. Wilson's house on the eventful night and said that he saw nothing of the cheating, but he was obliged to believe the unanimous statement of Sir Gordon's accusers.

General Williams gave evidence and testified that Sir Gordon had throughout denied his guilt, but he (General Williams) believed the witnesses of the affair.

Sir Charles Russell replying for the defendants in the Baccarat libel action, said that no innocent man would have signed a confession of guilt nor so long delayed in taking action to clear himself, which in the present case was only taken when the plaintiff, Sir Willam Gordon Cumming, had failed to secure his retirement from the service on half-pay.

THE RAILWAY BRIGANDAGE CASE.

A German banker, one of the passengers by the Orient express, who was kidnapped by a band of brigands, has been released in order to fetch the ransom demanded by the brigands for the release of the captives, and is returning to Kirkilissa with the money.

THE BACCARAT SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 3.

The *Pioneer*'s special London correspondent, on the yard scandal, says Sir W. Gordon Cumming gave his evidence with great coolness, and admitted winning £225 chiefly from the Prince of Wales. In his cross-examination by Sir Charles Russell he admitted that he never asked to be confronted with his accusers. He signed the confession because he accepted the bad advice of intimates in the desire to avoid a horrible scandal involving the name of the Prince of Wales. Sir William's evidence added little to the known facts of the case.

The Prince of Wales was examined, but his evidence was brief and colourless. He saw no cheating, but with five witnesses against, he could not help believing in Sir Gordon Cumming's guilt.

General Owen Williams admitted that he saw no foul play, still he and the others signed the confession in order to secure the required silence. Witness declared that the Prince of Wales told Sir William Gordon Cumming on the second night to leave the stakes clear and take his hands off the table. General Williams relied on the statement of Mr. and Mrs. Lycett Green. Mr. Levett also said that Sir William Gordon Cumming had cheated.

THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY RAINFALL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 3.

The official report for the past week says that the rainfall has been good in Ganjam and Vizagapatam; fair in parts of Godaveri, Kistna, and Salem; nil, in Anantapur, Kurnool, and Madras; and slight elsewhere. The situation continues to be unfavorable in Chingleput and North Arcot; and the coolies employed on the last day of the week were 175 in Cuddapah, 7,496 in Chingleput, 5,874 in North Arcot, 756, in Tinnevelly, 318 in Coimbatore, 186 are being fed in kitchins in Chingleput and 1,290 in North Arcot.

THE POREBANDER P. W. D. FRAUDS CASE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNUGGER, JUNE 3.

The final two cases of the Porebandar Public Works Frauds prosecution was discharged to-day by Mr. Sladen. The result, after seven months' investigation by Mr. Sladen has been as follows :—Six cases have been discharged by him; two cases transferred to Mr. Beaman's Court, and there discharged; and one case withdrawn. It is prbable that the expenditure would amount to about Rs. 20,000. No witnesses for the defence had been called in any of the cases. The civil suit instituted by Hemchand, contractor, against the State, has been fixed for the 17th instant in Mr. Beaman's Court at Rajkote.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 2.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer India arrived here yesterday evening.

MARSEILLES, JUNE 2.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, JUNE 2.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Clyde arrived here from Bombay this evening.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 2.

The Anchor Line steamer Asia arrived here from Bombay this evening.

COLOMBO, JUNE 3.

The Oriental Line mail steamer Oruba, from Australia, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats easier.

Good Dhollera	3¾.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight.	1s. 4 9-16d.
2½ per cent. Consols for account..	95⅛ ex.
3 per cent. French Rentes.....	95
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74½
4½ per cent. „	75½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan.....	104 ex.
Bar Silver	44 5-16

The sum of about £475,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

MANIPUR AFFAIRS.

THE JUBRAJ'S TRIAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 3.

The Jubraj's trial commenced on Monday at eleven o'clock. No natives attended. A few British officers were present. The Commission sits in the nautch hall with Colonel Mitchell as its president and Major Ridgeway and Mr. Davis as members.

The first witness, Rassick Lall, head clerk of Mr. Grimwood, stated : I was ordered to be present at an interview held at the West Gate, when the Chief Commissioner entered the town, and before he went to the Residency. Only the Regent and his youngest brother were present. A durbar was fixed for 12 o'clock. I was ordered to translate into Manipuri a proclamation from H. E. the Viceroy. I could not get it ready by 12 o'clock. About one o'clock the Regent, Zilla Sing, and the youngest brother came to the durbar-room. The Political Agent told the Regent that if the Jubraj did not attend, the Chief Commissioner would not see the Regent. The Political Agent would not then inform the Regent what the orders of the Viceroy were. When the Chief Commissioner holds a durbar at Manipur it is customary for all members of the royal family, accompanied by their chief ministers to attend. All members of the royal family had been ordered to attend at this particular durbar. At 20 minutes past 1 the Regent sent Aiya Parel to fetch the Jubraj. Aiya Parel returned in an hour saying the Jubraj was ill. This was the first time we heard of his illness. Aiya Parel pointed out to the Regent that soldiers were placed round the Residency. The Regent asked permission to depart after paying his respects to the Chief Commissioner. The Political Agent said he could not see the Chief Commissioner, but that there would be a durbar at 8 a. m. on the 24th March, at which the Jubraj must be present. The Regent said the Jubraj was sick, and that he was helpless about making him attend, but would do his best. The Regent then went away about 3 p.m. The Political Agent told us we would be dismissed from our appointments if we divulged the contents of the Viceroy's proclamation, which was to the effect that the Regent was to be confirmed on the *gadi* and the Jubraj deported from Manipur. Mr. Grimwood and I went to the Jubraj's palace at 5 p.m., but he would not see us, though told that Mr. Grimwood simply wished to certify to his illness. We were again refused an interview with the Jubraj at 6-30 a. m. On the 23rd March no one came to the durbar at 8 a. m. At 1 o'clock I was again sent to the Jubraj, but did not succeed in seeing him. At 4 p. m. Mr. Grimwood sent me a message to go to the durbar-room in the palace enclosure. I noticed that the people at the Jubraj's palace were removing their things, and that soldiers were being posted on the north face of the inner enclosure, which is about 50 yards from the Jubraj's gateway. I at once communicated these significant facts to Mr. Grimwood. Aiya Parel, Sommo Colonel, and others were at the durbar with the Regent. Mr. Grimwood and Mr. Simpson were also present. Mr. Grimwood demanded that the Jubraj should be given up within thirty minutes. The Regent urged that willing as he was to hold a durbar and consult his ministers, he could not order such an important measure. He then summoned a durbar. Shortly after, Angao Mingto and others came out from the durbar, and begged Mr. Grimwood to have mercy on them and not to arrest the Jubraj. Angao Mingto was the messenger from the durbar, saying they could do nothing; that they had no power to arrest the Jubraj, and that they could not give Mr. Grimwood a written authority to arrest him, as they were afraid of that prince. The Regent, however, arranged an interview between Mr. Grimwood and the Jubraj. Mr. Grimwood as a friend advised him to give himself up, saying he would have to leave Manipur for the present, but holding out hopes of a return if he behaved well. Mr. Grimwood asked him to come to the Residency, but he refused on the plea of ill-health, but said he would come subsequently. I told Mr. Grimwood that the report stated that the British would be attacked if they arrested the Jubraj. For some time rumour had said that the Chief Commissioner was coming to arrest the Jubraj, and that a tiger was going to be bagged. I ran away as soon as the firing commenced on the 24th, having previously sent away my family. I was arrested on the 25th, taken to the Jubraj, and asked by him to write favourably of him to the British Government. I was shown the damage done to the temple and 200 British prisoners, who were then released. I was kept to communicate with the British Government.

The second witness for the prosecution, Bamon Charan Mukerjee, clerk to the Maharaja, stated : About a fortnight before the Chief Commissioner arrived there were rumours about that the Raja in Calcutta was to be forcibly reinstated, and that the Chief Commissioner was bringing with him 4,500 troops. The national indignation was roused, and preparations to resist the advance and to defend the palace were made, and in the event of the Maharaja being with the Chief Commissioner, Prince Angao Singh, with 1,000 sepoys, was to resist the advance at the Mao thanna. The Political Agent ordered the Regent to desist from so rash a proceeding. The Minister said they intended to fight the ex-Maharaja, but not the British troops. Telegraphing to Calcutta, under orders from the Regent, I heard the Maharaja was in Calcutta. From Sengmai, on the 21st March, the Chief Commissioner wrote, ordering the Regent and his brothers to a durbar, at which he would present a letter from the Viceroy to the durbar. The Regent was suspicious, for the following reasons :—1st, the large number of the escort; 2nd the durbar being held on Sunday; 3rd, the durbar being held immediately after arrival; and 4th, the durbar being held in the Residency and not in the durbar-hall. We asked for the postponement of the durbar to the 23rd, on account of a religious festival that fell on the 21st; but Mr. Grimwood said he had no authority to alter the date. At 12, noon, on the 22nd, the Regent, the Jubraj, Zilla Singh, and the ministers, went to the durbar at the Residency. In half-an-hour the Jubraj returned feeling ill. At 11-30 a.m. on the 23rd March, the Regent wrote to the Chief Commissioner, asking what were the orders of the Viceroy. At 4-30 Mr. Grimwood and Mr. Simpson came to the durbar-hall, bringing a letter from the Chief Commissioner, saying that the orders of Government were to appoint the Regent as Maharaja and remove the Jubraj from Manipur on account of his bad behaviour. The Regent was to make over the Jubraj at once. The Regent made many excuses, saying he could not make such an important arrest without the sanction of the durbar, nor could he give a written order for his arrest. In the durbar that was then called by the Regent the Jubraj offered to give himself up, but a petition to the Chief Commissioner was to be tried first. The Regent then wrote, thanking the Chief Commissioner for installing him, saying he would write further concerning the Jubraj when he was better. At 9 p.m. on the 24th, there was brought a letter from the Chief Commissioner to the Regent. It was as follows :—"On what condition will you cease firing on us and give me time to communicate with the Viceroy and repair the telegraph." The signature was the Chief Commissioner's. At about 11-30, that night two men brought me a slip of paper which was written in pencil,—"We are entrapped; they want us to make over our guns." This letter was not addressed to any one, nor was it signed. It came to me from the Regent for translation. I was told that the sahibs in the durbar-hall had written it. The next day I heard the Chief Commissioner and the officers had been killed. On the 26th March the Jubraj said that matters had gone to an extreme. What was he to do? I told him Govindjee might save him, but not man.

The third witness, Havildar Dheepchand Thakur, 44th Goorkha Rifles, stated: I was with Lieutenant Brackenbury, Subadar Hemachand, and 28 sepoys, when his party arrived at the Jubraj's gate. The sahib spoke with the Manipuris. The Manipuris retired to the fort. There was much shouting. The party was ordered to extend. The Manipuris commenced to fire first at about six o'clock. The fire was then returned by the British at 8 a. m. The sahib was hit. The subadar and witness tried to drag Lieutenant Brackenbury away, when the subadar was wounded.

Lieutenant Chatterton, 42nd Goorkha Rifles, the fourth witness for the prosecution, stated : I was in the Residency on the morning of the 24th March. About five o'clock I was sent with a party to take the West Gate of the palace. In doing so, some Manipuris were shot, and some taken prisoners. Other parties under Captain Butcher and Lieutenant Brackenbury were firing. The Manipuris were manning the walls and firing on us. We did not fire first, but the moment I went on the crest of the fortifications, the Manipuris fired on me. They fired on my position at the West Gate the whole day, both with small arms and with one gun. After Captain Butcher and other parties had retired from the Jubraj's palace the subadar I had left in charge of the West Gate brought away his party without any order. Colonel Skene, Staff Officer, was backwards and forwards between the West Gate and the Residency the whole day. It was about 5 o'clock when the subadar left the west gate. One man was wounded in the west gate. I heard the "cease fire" sound in the Residency compound about eight in the evening. I went to see what it was, and found Lieutenant Simpson, who informed me we were going to have a parley with the Manipuris. I then went to the Treasury Gate and saw Mr. Grimwood standing outside with a letter in his hand. In reply to a call from him, a Manipuri came and took the letter away. During the delay that ensued, the Chief Commissioner, with Colonel Skene, and Mr. Cossins, came up into the Treasury, and waited for a reply. In a few minutes a Manipuri came back with a letter from the Regent which contained an acknowledgment of the Chief Commissioner's letter, and stated that the Regent had no wish to wage war with her Majesty's troops. The British had attacked him first, and his men had defended themselves. He had no one who could read English in the palace, but understood we wished to stop fighting. He was willing to do this if we threw down our arms and accoutrements in one minute. This letter was written, I believe, in Bengali. It was translated by Mr. Cossins and Mr. Grimwood. A discusssion arose as to the precise meaning of the word surrender in Bengali, Mr. Cossins maintaining it was literally surrender of arms; Mr. Grimwood that it was merely cessation of fighting, and that the words meant, "Let go your arms." The Chief Commissioner suggested that the Jubraj, who he knew was at the west gate, should be asked to explain the meaning of this word. Mr. Grimwood then asked the Manipuri, who had brought the letter; whether the Chief Commissioner or some of the party could see the Jubraj. He said "Yes," and pointed to the west gate, from which I understood that the Jubraj was there. The Chief Commissioner then asked Mr. Grimwood if he considered it would be safe for the party to go out. He said "Yes, there is a man who was a person of importance in the Jubraj's household (and he pointed to the Jubraj's messenger); he will take an oath that we shall be safe if we go out." The Manipuri said, "Why should we harm you who are our God" This Mr. Grimwood translated to Mr. Quinton. The party then left the Treasury at about 8-30. As Colonel Skene left he turned to me and said, "Send out chairs, we are going to stop half-way between the Residency and the west gate. It was a bright moonlight night, and I saw the parties stop about one hundred yards beyond the north-east corner of the Residency and about 100 yards from the west gate. I remained outside in the road near the Treasury after having sent away two chairs by a bugler of the 44th. I saw him come up with his party and halt. It was such clear moonlight that we could see the Manipuris' faces distinctly across the moat looking over the fortification. I went in to dinner afterwards and went to sleep. About midnight Captain Boileau came to me in the durbar-room of the Residency and asked me to come to the Treasury and see if we could see anything of the party that had gone out. We walked round to the Treasury and waited some time without seeing anything. It was bright moonlight. We could see no one was on the road between the Residency and the west gate. A Manipuri called out and said something in Manipuri. A prisoner we had was called out of the guard-room to interpret. Whilst doing so the gun on the palace wall, opposite the Treasury, fired on the Residency, followed up by a fusilade right down the line of the entrenchment. We retired that night to Cachar.

In cross-examination witness stated that when they were retiring to Cachar they were fired on from a small thanna, two or three miles from the Residency and about two miles from Bishenpur as well as at Liwatak and Kanpum. One of the thannas had orders to pass Mrs. Grimwood and the sepoys, but to send back the sahibs. The reason that efforts were made to communicate with the Jubraj, instead of with the Regent, was that Mr. Quinton and every one else considered he was the leader of the attack. The orders given to Captain Butcher were that the Jubraj was to be arrested, if possible, without violence, but he was on no account to fire unless fired on.

THE ORISSA RISING.

The leader of the recent rising in Orissa in the Keonghar State has surrendered to the Police Superintendent Mr. Dawson.

THE KASHMIR GARRISON.

Lieutenant Colonel Durand, British Agent at Gilghit, has gone to Chaprote to see what is really the cause of an old quarrel being renewed in Nagar for some malcontents threaten to oust the Kashmir Garrison from Chalt and Chaprote.

THE FRACAS AMONGST TROOPS.

The disturbance between the Lincolnshire Regiment and the Irish Fusiliers at Kallana seems to have originated in a report made by one of the Lincolnshiremen that there was beer in the canteen. Some fighting commenced on the closing of the canteen on Sunday evening, which ended in an attack on the Lincolnshire's bungalows with stones and other missiles of sorts. A few men of the Fusiliers rushed into a room with bayonets. A corporal was stabbed in the arm and a private in the left side. The latter died in about twenty minutes, a *post-mortem* examination showed that the stab was through the heart and lungs. The two corps were previously on friendly terms with each other. The injured men, we are glad to hear, are doing well. The matter will, of course, be made the subject of a thorough inquiry.

MAHABLESHWAR NOTES.

A is the Aide-de-Camp got up to kill.
B is the Badminton Boating and Bill.
C is the Cricket, the ladies' delight.
D is theDances we have every night.
E is our Energy in the ball-room.
F is our Fancy displayed in costume.
G is the Governor taking tent-pegs.
H the poor dak horses worked off their legs.
I am a Johnny whom nobody knows.
J is the Jingle I like to compose.
K is for "Kala" connected with "Jaga."
L is the Lover whose heart is *bahut laga*.
M is the Mornings oft marred by a head.
N is the Night when we're never in bed.
O is the bull's-eye her ladyship hits.
P is for Poona, to which the Court flits.
Q's the queer people who scoff at our larks.
R is their Rudeness and Rancid Remarks.
S is the Sports that we all go to see.
T is the Tennis and afternoon Tea.
U is the oof on the horses we back.
V is V. C. Race, Von Donop and Vac.
W's Wisdom and Widows of grass.
X is the Exes my banker won't pass.
Y's the Young ladies, fair creatures of mystery.
Z is the zig-zag that makes their life's history.

BISON SHOOTING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to Mr. N. S. Symons' letter to Mr. Cassels, published in your contemporary, as one interested in Natural History I feel compelled to reply to a part of Mr. N. S. Symons' letter. The more as a friend of mine, also a member of the Natural History Society, tells me he had no idea previously that bison were so scarce in Thana. It is both incorrect and absurd to state that these bison "come down from the west end of the Satpura Range for about six weeks in the year," and that they "wander down for about 100 to 120 miles." Mr. Symons was shooting, I understand, about twenty miles in an eastern direction from the Virar Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. The nearest point of the Satpuras would be about two hundred miles.

I have known of and taken a great interest in these bison for the last fourteen years. They never go out of the Thana Collectorate. In the hot weather they move along the hills, opposite Sopala Station, right down at the back of Toongar Hill to the hills opposite Gorebunder and within two or three miles of Bhainder Station, where I have seen them myself. This is within fifteen miles of the Island of Bombay. At other times of the year they move towards the Ghauts, and can generally be found within fifteen miles north of the Wassind Station G. I. P. Railway. I do not believe they are ever more distant than twenty or thirty miles from the Vaiturna River. For years past various district officers in Thana have tried to prevent their being shot, and I was under the impression that everybody knew and admitted they were a very small herd, and to shoot one of them was a crime. Unless my memory fails me I have myself entreated Mr. Symons not to shoot them, and I have never heard him or any one else allege before that they came from the Satpuras or any other distant hills. I give it as my humble opinion that if Mr. Symons killed three bulls this year there is not another bison bull above the age of two or three years in the whole of Thana. I care not as to the size of the bison killed by Mr. Symons, but I protest against his having shot any bison whatever in Thana.

Mr. Symons' ghorewallah Gopal may be a very estimable man, but I do not fancy he knows much about bison, and I place no reliance on any statement of his. If bison are so plentiful as Mr. Symons states I should like to ask how it is that he who has had his "camp pitched during the last three years in these jungles" has not been more successful previously? Mr. Symons, as is shown from his letter, can wield "a double express rifle, carrying 6 oz. of powder," very effectively, and I feel sure it was not want of skill or bravery which prevented Mr. Symons killing bison there before.

It is worthy of remark that Government sent a copy of some proposed forest rules to the Natural History Society, one of which rules was that no bison should be shot in the parts of Thana where Mr. Symons shot these bison. These rules were circulated amongst various members of the Society, including Mr. N. S. Symons. Mr. Vidal's remark referring to the rule was as follows, *viz.* :—"This rule is desirable in view of the rapid extinction of the bison in localities where it was formerly pretty common." Another member wrote : "No objection to this," to which I and others added our assent. After this the rules went to Mr. Symons, and he wrote a long minute with reference to the rules, but not referring to this rule in particular. It seems to me curious that Mr. Symons did not then protest against this rule if he thought bison came to these districts from distant hills for the hot weather only, or he might have expressed his disapproval of the remarks above quoted, especially as he had had his "camp pitched for the last three years in these jungles."

A district officer has written me a private letter on the subject of these bison in which he states : "Their run of country is limited. . . ." "The last time I went after the bison (in my naturalist capacity only of course) was in February last. I did not come up with any, but followed a trail fresh enough to be almost warm. I cannot pretend to a knowledge I do not possess, but the conclusion I came to was that there was one warrantable bull, one or perhaps two old cows, and two or three small animals, certainly not fit to shoot, together with a possible young bull. The natives seemed to think there was one old bull with good horns."

May 27. REGINALD GILBERT.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am glad to see the explanation which Mr. N. S. Symons has been good enough to furnish to the *Times of India* of 23rd ultimo through his friend, for there is a very general feeling, which is certainly not of a "scurrilous" or "spiteful" or "jealous" or "untruthful" tone, that something of the sort was very desirable. I am not the writer of any of the letters published in the *Bombay Gazette*, but as Mr. Symons says that not one of them has ever seen those particular jungles, and then gives details which are not so certainly accurate as his great reputation would induce all sportsmen to believe, I trust I may be pardoned for interfering. I can claim a knowledge of almost every inch (so to speak) of the north Thana Forest, and the run of these bison is not entirely unknown to me. I also had news of their whereabouts at about the date when Mr. Symons was shooting them. Consequently, though he mentions no names, I am quite aware what he means by "those jungles." I was, and am still, of those who believe that "just one small herd" lives constantly in "this jungle," though the term in my mind probably covers more ground than Mr. Symons means by it. It has also appeared to me that the herd not unfrequently separates, either from being disturbed, or from insufficiency of food, water, or cover, but I should be inclined to limit each of Mr. Symons' "two herds" to six or eight animals, if there are two. I have never seen signs of more animals together, and never had any *khabar* from two different places without the intervention of a time sufficient for the movement of the same herd. The two solitary bulls I know nothing of. Mr. Symons says that "no bison whatever lived there all the year, they only come down there from the herd of the Satpura range for about six weeks or two months in the year. No bison were in those jungles in the middle of April." "They come down only in the hot season for water, to eat young bamboo shoots, and to eat those large budding leaves of the wild plantain." This authoritative statement is somewhat unfortunate. To my knowledge these bison were certainly not in the Satpura in November. I followed them about "these jungles in December, and again in February, with the object of studying their habits. There is no lack of water, or of young bamboo shoots (precious few they would find in "those jungles" in early May) or of plantains in the upper Ghats. There is a considerable lack of water in the jungles where I suppose the bison to have been killed, springs being few and the supply small, as much as to offer fatal facilities to the native shikari. I used to believe in the Satpura theory myself a couple of years ago, but no longer do so, though the long distance these bison go and the suddenness with which they disappear make it rather difficult to follow their movements, which is a thing to be thankful for. It is very satisfactory to hear that the calf was really a four-year-old accidentally shot. Would Mr. Symons be good enough to let the Society have the pleasure of seeing these most interesting trophies? I congratulate him heartily on his grand sport with the tigers.—Yours, &c.,

F. GLEADOW,
Divisional Forest Officer, Poona.

III.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am surprised that no one has yet answered Mr. Symons' letter. I imagine that under the circumstances even the most ardent protectionist would not have objected to the shooting of one of the bison; it is the shooting of three out of a small herd that is objected to. It is well-known that but for the careful preservation of these animals since the time when the late Mr. Gibson was Forest Officer of Tanna, there would now be none to shoot. The idea that the Tanna bison comes from the west end of the Satpura is all humbug. I am well acquainted with the Tanna district and with the line of country through which they would have to pass, and such a movement is quite unknown. Bison do not wander about much, and the location of the few herds that remain in this Presidency is as well known to many men as if they were registered in the *Gazetteer*; and I regret to say that their number also is too well-known. Remonstrance is of course useless in the case of any one who would shoot three bison at a time, and I only write lest sportsmen should be tempted to help on the destruction of the small Tanna herd by the fallacious theory that the Tanna bison are only visitors, and will be replaced by others.—Yours, &c.,

C.

THE UNIVERSITY TOWER TRAGEDY.

VERDICT OF MURDER AGAINST MANOCKJEE ASLAJEE.

THE Coroner's inquest into the deaths of the Parsee girls Buchoobai and Pherozbai terminated last evening by the Coroner's summing up, and a verdict of murder against Manockjee Aslajee.

The Coroner, in reviewing the evidence, dwelt on the statements made by Dr. Sydney Smith and the four Parsee doctors, Framjee Divecha, Nadirsha, Rustomjee, and Gaswalla. They all corroborated each other that many of the injuries could have been caused by the fall, but there were some resembling finger-nail marks, which all the Parsee doctors were agreed could not have been inflicted by anything else than human nails, while the Surgeon to the Coroner was of opinion all could have been produced by the fall. Regarding the marks on the breast of Pherozbai, which Dr. Sydney Smith maintained were too wide and too deep for finger-nail marks, an important piece of evidence, he regretted, had been destroyed. Whether the row of nine silver buttons on the jacket, which are all connected by a string, had been displaced by the forcing open of the jacket so as to cover the indentations on the breast, they did not know. At least the examination of the bodies in the University Hall, immediately after the fall, had destroyed that important point in the evidence. As to the evidence by the three Parsee children, it would be for the jury to decide whether their statements were fabrications or not. They all corroborated each other in the main, and the havildar had said he let them up before he let up the Mahomedan and the Mahomedan boy. The children, the evidence showed, had been in the Tower between 3 and 3-45 p.m. on that day, but the jury would have to consider the exact time they were on the top of the Tower, if nobody else was on the top of the Tower but the three Parsee children, the two deceased, and Manockjee Aslajee, and if the time was long enough to carry out all the acts the children described as having taken place. The children's evidence was a most important part of the inquiry; and the Coroner referred the jury to the bearing of the children when making their statements. They would have to consider the probability of the occurrence of those acts the children said they saw, or whether they were indebted to their own imagination for an ingenious body of evidence in support of a fabrication. The Coroner next came to the remarkable evidence of the High Court sepoy, Arjun Rama, who said he saw the girls fall when he was standing in the High Court compound, and who said he saw a man near enough to be in contact with the second of the two girls when she fell; but without any remark passed to the statement of the Mahomedan clerk Abdul Kader in Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani's office, and those who contradicted him. All these statements of eye-witnesses varied in different degrees. They varied from a large degree of falsehood to a very small degree of truth, and a very imperfect description of what the witnesses saw. If the jury said there was any truth in any of the statements made by these witnesses, they would enquire to what extent any part of the evidence agreed with any other part of the evidence by the other witnesses as to who were the persons, if any, at the top of the balcony of the Tower when the ladies fell, and they would have to consider whether those eye-witnesses could have clearly seen the persons on the top of the Tower. He also referred to the nervousness displayed by the University servants at the fall of the bodies, and told the jury they would have to consider whether that might be due to nervous trepidation or anything else. If there was any evidence to enable them to decide that the two ladies threw themselves from the Tower, they would return a verdict of suicide; and if they found no evidence to lead them so to decide they would reject the idea of suicide. If they decided the ladies were subjected to outrage or attempted outrage, and that in consequence of that outrage or attempted outrage they threw themselves from the Tower, the jury would be required to determine in what manner the outrage or attempted outrage was committed, and also required to state in their verdict the nature of the offence against the person or persons to be charged. If their inquiry enabled them to decide that the ladies were thrown from the Tower and were killed in consequence they would be required to determine, if they could, from the evidence, who the person or persons was or were who committed the act. If they did not know the person or persons who so acted they could designate that person or persons as some person or persons unknown; and if they were of opinion the evidence was insufficient to enable them to say whether an offence was committed or not, they would return an open verdict. There was no evidence that the fall was accidental. They would therefore not consider that. The jury retired at five o'clock.

For an hour and a half they remained in consultation during which time the hall became crowded with Parsees anxious to hear the verdict. Before the jury returned a whisper ran round the hall that Aslajee had been found guilty of outrage and murder and the most intense excitement prevailed when the jury came in and took their seats. The Coroner asked the foreman if they were agreed on their verdict, when the latter replied they were agreed all but one—Mr. Joseph Kinneally dissenting—that Buchoobai had met her death by throwing herself from the Tower in consequence of an attempted outrage by some person or persons unknown, to which outrage Manockjee Aslajee was privy, and that under such circumstances Aslajee was guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. They found, secondly, that Pherozbai was thrown by Aslajee from the Tower in order to destroy evidence of his complicity in the attempted outrage, and that he was thus guilty of murder. The excitement of the people in the hall on this knew no bounds, and it was with difficulty order could be restored to allow the Coroner to record the verdict. This done Manockjee Aslajee was brought in and the charge against him explained to him. On a Coroner's warrant he was removed in police custody to the Fort Police Office. To-day he will be lodged in jail to await his trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

The following is a detailed report of yesterday's proceedings :—

Before the Coroner proceeded to sum up Dinshaw Sorabjee, confectioner, was examined by Mr. Frere. He said he was a confectioner in Medow Street, and lived in Bazaar Gate Street, Fort. I remember the day on which the two Parsee ladies met with their deaths. I was in the compound of the Tower that day after the fall. I know the witness, Mr. Enty, and have read his evidence. I saw him between 3 and 4 p. m. that day and met him between the Tower and the gate. Mr. Enty told me that a Parsee had been arrested and Mr. MacDermott had then Manockjee in his custody. I told Mr. MacDermott I knew Manockjee and Mr. MacDermott asked me how I knew him. I told him that Manockjee went to the office of Mr. Chitnis daily with two or three people, and if he wished to know their names he might inquire at Mr. Chitnis's office. Mr. Jamsetjee Enty was standing near us at the time. I am not certain whether I stated to Mr. Jamsetjee I had seen Manockjee with two Khojahs that day; but I am certain I said I had seen the Parsee and the two Khojahs going daily to the office of Mr. Chitnis. I knew Manockjee by sight before the day the ladies fell from the Tower; but I never spoke to him. I used to see him passing my shop; that is the only way I knew him. I cannot say when was the last time I saw the Parsee coming out of Mr. Chitnis's office along with the two Khojahs, but I cannot say if it was within a week. It may have been a month or less, but I have seen them coming out together from ten to fifteen times after December last. I can see the staircase of Mr. Chitnis's office from the window at the back of my shop. I cannot state any reason why I took such particular notice of their going into Mr. Chitnis's office. I have not observed anyone else particularly.

Can you give any reason whatever why your attention was so particularly drawn to their entering Mr. Chitnis's office?—The reason was that one night I saw Manockjee and his mother and two Khojahs standing and talking at the back of my shop, and at that time Manockjee's mother was crying.

Can you describe these Mahomedans?—One was a stout man, and the other was thinner. They were of age. I mean they were middle-aged men, and both of them wore beards. One was taller than me, and the other my own height.

I do not ask you their names; but do you know them?—No, but I would know the men if I saw them.

By the Jury: How did you know that was Manockjee's mother; was there any family likeness?—She was old enough to be his mother.

Have you seen her ever since?—Yes, I have.

Was it only Jamsetjee you told the affair to?—I mentioned it to others, but do not recollect to whom.

And while you were in the compound did you see Mr. Enty have any conversation with Mr. MacDermott?—No, I did not observe them conversing but I saw Mr. MacDermott with a note on Mr. Enty's hand. I was quite near them, but do not recollect if Mr. Enty had anything in his hand besides the paper Mr. MacDermott was writing on.

When you were in the compound did you hear Manockjee make any statement?—No.

Was Mr. MacDermott in such an awkward position that he required Mr. Enty's hand to write on.

The Coroner: He could hardly answer that.

Witness: Mr. MacDermott asked a sepoy for some paper and a pencil, and putting the paper on Mr. Enty's hand wrote the note.

How long did Manockjee remain in the compound?—After the note was written I went away; but Manockjee was not there when Mr. MacDermott was writing the note. I do not know what became of him.

A Hindu, who said his name was Bowraker, came forward and said he had been away up-country for the benefit of his health, but had now returned.

A Juryman: As there has been much correspondence in the papers about this man it might be as well to take his evidence.

Bowrakor: Yes; I see in papers "Bowraker has run away; Bowraker has run away." (Laughter.)

Mr. Frere: I think it is quite sufficient that you have shown Bowraker has returned. (Renewed laughter.)

THE CORONER'S SUMMING UP.

The Coroner then proceeded to sum up the evidence of the case. He said: The evidence being now completed, it remains for me to sum up the evidence that has been taken in this case. If during my remarks on the case you find it necessary to refer to any portion of the evidence, and will call my attention to what you wish, it will be my duty to turn to that portion of the evidence and read it to you. I only mention this that the case may be put before you in as complete a manner as possible. In dismissing you to consider the verdict which you will return in this case, let me remind you that that verdict should be sustained by, and should be framed on, the evidence which has been recorded during the inquiry. The bodies of both these young ladies were found lying dead on the north drive which leads into the porch of the University Library, immediately under the Rajabai Tower, suggesting at once that they had fallen from some part of the Tower. When the bodies were first found one was thought to be alive, but this hope was soon afterwards found to be delusive. There is no evidence that either was alive, even for a short interval after the fall. In the absence of complete and satisfactory evidence as to how they came to fall from the Tower, it is your duty to consider all the probable or possible ways in which they might have fallen :—1. Whether they fell accidently; 2, whether they threw themselves down voluntarily with a suicidal intent; 3, whether they were thrown down by others; or 4, whether they threw themselves over to escape from an outrage or an attempted outrage. But before considering how they fell from the Tower you should consider the evidence as to the immediate cause of their death. That evidence is given by the Surgeon to the Coroner after making a *post mortem* examination of both bodies. He has described the injuries which they sustained, and says that the deaths of the two ladies were caused by injuries received by falling from a height on to the ground. You have yourselves had a view of the bodies on the first day of the inquest and saw the evidence of external injuries on them; and if you agree with Dr. Smith's opinion as to the immediate cause of death you will be entitled to frame the first part of your verdict accordingly. You will next proceed to examine the evidence as to how the fall occurred. It might be convenient to inquire first whether they fell from the Tower accidentally. If you are of opinion that they fell from the top balcony of the Tower—and there is no evidence that they fell from any other part—the fall could scarcely have occurred accidentally, unless in trying to seat themselves on the parapet wall of the balcony, which, as you saw, was wide at that spot, they lost their balance, and fell over, and that both ladies fell over in the same way. They could not have fallen over that wall while standing on the door of the balcony, as the wall appears to have been built as a protective wall and it is 44 inches high. If you think there is not sufficient evidence, or any evidence, to show that they fell over accidentally you may dismiss this possible or probable cause of the fall. You may next consider whether the deaths were suicidal. That is to say whether the ladies voluntarily threw themselves from the Tower with the intention of destroying themselves because they had no wish to live, or whether, acting under an uncontrollable suicidal impulse they threw themselves over. The evidence bearing on this part of your inquiry is afforded by such portion of their life history as you have heard. You should carefully consider the whole of that history. They belonged to a respectable family, in good circumstances. They were near relatives, members of one household and subject to similar social discipline and control. In these matters they were similar, as well as in the matter that both were wives only in name, being virgin wives, who had reached the stage of puberty and who were waiting the completion of the education of their future husbands for the completion of their marriage. But in some other matters they were dissimilar. In age, in womanly development, and in nervous constitutions there was some inequality. One was of 20 years, the other of 16 years; one was a well developed woman, as you saw, the other was just emerging from girlhood; one had suffered from hysteria three and a half years previously, the other had never suffered in that way. They lived in the same house with their future husbands. All their reasonable wants were gratified, and they were allowed sufficient freedom to move about out of doors. You will consider whether their social history, so far as you know it, was such as to induce them to perserve their lives or to wish to destroy them; and you will try to discover whether any reason can be found why they should wish to die together and take their lives by the same means such as will enable you to attribute the deaths to suicide. Before eliminating suicide from the probable causes of death you may pause to consider the further evidence that has been recorded. And first as to the manner of the fall and the spot from which it occurred. There are six witnesses who say they observed the fall of the second body, and that they saw it fall from the top balcony of the Tower on the north side. Some of them say they saw the first body in the act of falling. The manner in which the bodies fell, and the circumstances under which

at 4 o'clock. The evidence regarding this interval is that a boy who was in front of the High Court on Mayo Road—an eyewitness of the fall—ran to a policeman in the High Court compound and reported the matter to him. That policeman had a book in his hand. He ran into the High Court building and returned with another policeman. Both these policemen ran to the Tower, where, after looking at the bodies of the ladies and lasting some orders, they went up into the Tower and reached the top balcony at 4 p.m. If the jury accept the testimony of the Baboo that the ladies were not on the top balcony when he arrived at a quarter to four, they will decide whether the ladies fell in the interval between 3-32 and 3-45, or in any other and what interval. The probable interval during which the fall occurred is of importance to the jury, as it will enable you to determine if there were any persons on the top balcony during that interval, or whether there were any persons who had access to it at that time, and who those persons are, for if an outrage was committed it would probably have taken place during that interval. The next point for your consideration is the interval that occurred between the fall of the two bodies. The gowlee, the Bunnia boy, Major Martin's boy, a Parsee school-boy, who was in the Western compound of the Library, the Library hamal, and the sepoy in the Sub-Registrar's Office have all deposed that there was a brief interval between the fall of the two bodies. The gowlee says he walked six or seven paces in the interval. If this statement may be relied on the interval is reduced to something less than a minute, but this is a matter for the consideration of the jury. The name of Manockjee Aslajee has been repeatedly mentioned during this inquiry. It has been deposed that he was following the ladies as they were going to the Tower and used improper language towards them, whereupon they turned to look at him, when he turned away his face and they walked on, went round the southern end of the library and disappeared from the view of that witness, and that Manockjee followed them. Several witnesses depose that Manockjee went up to the Tower several minutes before the ladies. I will now read you a synopsis of the evidence of Manockjee's movements in the Tower and after he left it. Atmaram Babajee, University havildar, went up with the two ladies to the Library about 3-15 p.m. He left them with the Accountant-General's sepoy, who went up with them to the Tower while he (Atmaram) went for the key of the clock-room. When going up with the key he met Manockjee coming down the fifth storey—the storey below the clock. He took the key up to the top balcony and told the ladies he had brought the key of the clock-room. One said she had often been the works, and told him to go; and he went down. Don't know whether Manockjee went up again. Bhugwandass saw the ladies going to the Library 3 p.m. Manockjee was following them, and saw him follow them round the south of the building. Heard Manockjee call out, "*Lodka Chaltia.*" The ladies and Manockjee disappeared as they went round the south end of the Library. Dowlut Luximon, Accountant General's sepoy, said: Manockjeee came about 3 p.m. and went up. The two ladies came five minutes afterwards, and I took them to the top balcony. 13 persons were there. The ladies were there 10 minutes when the havildar came with the key. The havildar went and spoke to them, and they said they would follow us. We all went down to the clock-room. Don't know what became of Manockjee. If he had gone down with us I should have seen him. Witoo Babajee said: Went up to top balcony with Manockjee. He did not come down with us. I did not see him again. Heeroo Luximon: Went to top balcony with Manockjee. He did not come down with us. Manockjee himself said: Went to Tower about 3 p.m. Went to top balcony. Met the two ladies there as he turned from west to north. A sepoy was with them. One asked the sepoy to show her round the Tower. Ladies turned to the right, he turned to the left, and went down. The door on the ground floor was locked when he reached the ground floor. The hamal let him out. Went to the office of his solicitors in Hammam Street, where he took tea and *pan supari*, and then went to High Court. Luximon Narayen said: Went to top balcony with Manockjee. Two Parsee ladies came up with the Accountant General's sepoy and went to the left. Manockjee went to the left before them. Cannot say if they met Manockjee. The sepoy said the ladies were coming down, but they did not come down with us. Manockjee did not come down with us. Gungajee Heerajee. Let up a Parsee boy aged 10 or 11 years and 2 Parsee girls about 9 years each. Let up Manockjee about 3 p.m. Let up the two Parsee ladies about 5 or 6 minutes afterwards. Let up the Baboo 12 or 13 minutes afterwards. Left the Tower open and went to the back to wash and smoke. Remained there about 15 minutes and then heard of the fall. Did not open the door to let anybody out, and left nobody at the door in his place. Did not see Manockjee come down from the Tower. Did not see him afterwards. Several days after he says don't remember whether I let a Parsee out. Narayen Ragoo went up to the top balcony with Manockjee about 3 p.m. I saw him going downstairs after the two Parsee ladies went up. I was looking at the bells, when the Parsee went down. He was standing near me before he went down. When going down he did not appear to be in a hurry. Babajee Suddoo went to the top balcony with Manockjee about 3 p.m. He went to the west and remained there out of my sight. Four or five minutes afterwards the two Parsee ladies came there with a sepoy, and they went to where Manockjee was. A havildar then came with the key of the clock-room, and we all went down to that room. The Parsee had not gone down then, and could not have gone down without me seeing him. I did not see the Parsee in the building after I left him in the top balcony. I am sure the Parsee did not go down. If I did not turn my head I could not have seen him. While I was looking at the bells I could not see behind me. I left the Parsee on the opposite side of the head of the staircase. If any one had gone down the staircase I could have heard him. I heard no one go down. If there was a noise I might not have heard a man going down. Nanabhai Ballajee said: Manockjee came to my office between half past 3 and a quarter to 4, but I did not look at the time. He came and sat down. He came to inquire about the suit filed against him. He asked if his case would be set down on Monday's board. About 5, 5-15 or 5-30 I heard he had been arrested. I then made an entry in my diary. I have entered the time in my diary as half past 3 or a quarter to 4. I wrote it in hot haste. I made the note for the purpose of fixing the time. I made it between 5 and 5-30. From this evidence it will be observed that numerous witnesses saw Manockjee going up to the Tower, and saw the two ladies meet him there. Manockjee corroborates these witnesses in this particular. None of these witnesses noted the time of going up by a clock or watch, but estimate the time as about 3 o'clock. Two witnesses—the havildar and Narrayen Ragoo—depose to Manockjee going down while the ladies were on the top balcony. Havildar Atmaram says when he was going up with the key of the clock-room, which he took up for the purpose of showing the visitors the clock works, he met Manockjee coming down the fifth story, but don't know whether he went up again. Narayen Ragoo says he saw Manockjee going down after the two Parsee ladies went up, and when he was going down he did not appear to be in a hurry. Babajee Suddoo says he went up to the top balcony with Manockjee, and saw the two ladies come there. When his party went down, the ladies remained up, and Manockjee had not then gone down, and could not have gone down without being seen by the witness. Did not see Manockjee in the building after leaving him on the top balcony. I am sure he did not go down. I did not hear him go down. The Accountant General's sepoy says he does not know what became of Manockjee. Witoo Babajee says Manockjee did not go down with his party. Heroo Luximon says Manockjee did not go down with his party. Luximon Narayen says Manockjee did not go down with his party. Gungajee Heerajee, the door-keeper, says he did not see Manockjee come down. After letting up the Baboo at 3-32 (as deposed by the Baboo), he left the Tower door open, and went away to the back, and did not return until after the fall had occurred. There are thus two eye-witnesses of Manockjee's departure from the top balcony while the ladies were still there, and one witness who says he is sure Manockjee did not go down. Several witnesses testify that Manockjee did not come down from the top balcony with them, and say that they do not know what became of him. Amongst a group of persons, which the havildar says was 10, and Dowlatta says was 13, only one says he saw Manockjee go down. The jury will determine from this evidence whether Manockjee left the top balcony before the sepoy Dowlatta's party left that balcony to visit the clock-room, or remained there. We now come to Manockjee's descent to the ground floor and his departure from the premises. He says that when he reached the door of the spiral stair case that leads out of the premises he found it locked on the outside, and that some person who wanted to get out was knocking at it. "The man whom I found at the door inside appeared to be a Mahratta. I did not see him on the Tower. I don't know whether he was wearing a coat or *pugree*." Manockjee says he knocked at the door and called out, when it was opened by "the Hamal," and he went away to the office of his Solicitors. After Manockjee told the jury that he did not know whether the man who was with him at the bottom of the staircase was wearing either a coat or a *pugree*, you visited that staircase when the door was closed. Your visit was made at 5-30 p.m. You saw how the staircase was lighted and whether persons could be easily distinguished at the spot. It is not in evidence that "the hamal" let out anybody. Gungajee Heerajee was in charge of that door, and he says he did not let out Manockjee. You will therefore determine whether Manockjee's explanation of his departure from the premises can be accepted. Tracing Manockjee's movements from the Tower, he says he went direct to the office of Mr. Chitnis, in Hammam Street, which he could reach in a few minutes. He there saw Mr. Nanabhai Balajee, the managing clerk of the office. Mr. Nanabhai says he entered the time of Manockje's arrival in his office, in his own diary, and that he made that entry sometime between 5 and 5-30 p.m. on that evening after hearing that Manockjee had been arrested. The entry in the diary states the time of Manockjee's arrival at Mr. Chitnis's office as half past three or a quarter to four, while in his evidence Mr. Nanabhai gives it as between half-past three and a quarter to four. Mr. Nanabhai says he guessed the time of Manockjee's arrival. The jury will be able from this evidence to say whether Manockjee could have been on the Rajabai Tower at the time the ladies fell. Mr. Nanabhai farther stated that he did not ascertain the time of Manockjee's arrival at the office by a watch or a clock, but made the guess about two hours afterwards, and he adds that he made the entry in his diary "in hot haste." The jury will carefully consider the whole of the evidence relating to Manockjee's movements on that afternoon, and compare that evidence with such evidence as there is as to the occurrences which took place in the Tower before and up to the probable time of the fall, with the view of determining whether Manockjee was in the Tower or was elsewhere at the time the ladies fell. We now come to the evidence of violence on the persons of the bodies and on their clothes. (The Coroner then read the evidence of the Surgeon to the Coroner and of Drs. Divecha, Nadirsha, Rustomjee, Barucha and Gaswalla.) Dr. Smith has described to you the numerous injuries, both external and internal, which he says he found on both bodies, all of which he thinks could be accounted for by the fall. In summing up the result of his examination of the body of Perojbai you will have observed that he said: "From the *post mortem* appearances I am of opinion that the cause of death was due to the injuries I have described." The conclusion as to the cause of the death of Perojbai is not disputed. As to the cause of the death of Buchoobai he says "from the *post mortem* appearances I am of opinion that the cause of death was due to the injuries I have described." Neither is this conclusion disputed. It may therefore be accepted that the deaths of both ladies were due to the fall from the Tower. From the evidence of the four other medical men, which has just been read to you, you will observe that these gentlemen are all of opinion that some of the external injuries, which were found in the bodies of the ladies, were not caused by the fall, but were injuries inflicted before the fall by human nails in a struggle and during an attempted outrage. Dr. Smith disagrees with them, with some important qualifications, as when he says in regard to the indentations in Pirojbai's right groin, "In my belief the marks were not made by finger nails. The size, or shape or anything else connected with the marks were in my opinion not caused by finger nails. The matter is one that cannot be reduced to certainty. Again in reference to the same injury, he says, "such marks as I saw might have been produced if an attempt had been made to violate her." And in reference to the abrasions on the inner of the lefttthigh of Bachoobai, he says: "My belief is that the marks were not the marks of finger nails, but I cannot say positively that they were not. If an attempt had been made to violate I might find somewhat similar marks to those I have described." Again, "some of the marks were not broader than a line. These marks were not too wide to be made by a finger nail,'." With these re-servations Dr. Smith was of opinion that none of the abrasions and indentations which were found in the bodies of the ladies at the *post mortem* examination were the marks of injuries inflicted before the fall. In following up Dr. Smith's opinion as to how some of the external injuries found on the bodies of the ladies had occurred or could be accounted for we find him saying:—"If during her fall Buchoobai had struck any part of the Tower the buttons might have been bent in the way they now are; they could also have been bent by her striking the ground." Again, "The injuries on the left thigh (of Buchoobai) could have been caused by the limb coming in contact with any part of the Tower during the fall." Again, "The several marks on the right thigh (of Buchoobai) could also have been caused by the limb coming in contact with some part of the tower "or with the ground." Again, "Some of the rents in the trousers part of Ex. A. (Buchoobai's trousers) could have been caused by coming in contact with the Tower before the body reached the ground." Again, "If the body had come in contact with any part of the Tower or with the ground the trousers (Perozebai's) might have been torn." The jury will remember that no evidence has been given of either of the bodies having come in contact with any part of the Tower during the fall. You are therefore entitled to throw out all this evidence as to what the Tower would succeed in doing if the bodies in their descent from the top balcony had struck any part of it, and to consider only the evidence of the bodies falling direct from the Tower to the ground. On the evening on which the fall occurred Drs. Divecha and Nadirsha were induced by the Police to make an examination of the bodies of the two ladies with the object of discovering whether an outrage or murder had been committed. They have said that they discovered nothing in the genital organs to enable them to say that the ladies, or either of them, had been violated. Dr. Smiths evidence corroborates this. But it was at this examination that these medical men formed this conclusion about certain abrasions and indentations which they found on the bodies of the two ladies. They were of opinion that an outrage had been attempted. Dr. Divecha said, "the marks I have described could have been caused in no other way except by finger nails," and Dr. Nadirsha said, "I dont think that those marks could have existed on the bodies unless the ladies had been outraged. I still say I think the ladies were outraged. I base my opinion on the parts of the body on which I found the finger nails and on the number of the marks." Three particular injuries are pointed out by three of the four medical men as injuries inflicted before the fall. It will be convenient first to dispose of the evidence as to the injuries on the left breast and right thigh of Buchoobai, and then to consider the injury in the right groin of Perozebai. In regard to the injuries in Buchoobai's left breast Dr. Smith says there were abrasions on left breast, rather deeply indented. I do not think the injuries were caused by a struggle. Her buttons could not have been bent as they now are in a struggle. If she struck any part of the Tower in her fall they could have been bent as they now are. They could also have been bent by her body striking the ground. The indentations in her left breast could have been caused by her buttons. They somewhat resembled in shape the marks that could be made by human nails, but some were too deep and too wide for nail marks: the narrow ones were not too wide to have been made with such nails. My belief is that the marks were not the marks of finger nails, but I cannot say positively that they were not. There was no dust in the indentations on the breast. The injuries on the thigh could be caused by the limb coming in contact with some part of the tower or with the ground. Dr. Divecha says there were nail marks on Buchoobai's right thigh on its lower two thirds, some on the outer, some on the inner side. There were 40 or 50 of these marks. There were 10 or 15 scratches on the outer side of the right thigh on its lower two thirds. There were also nail marks. Her left left breast had 5 or six semilunar nail marks, as if made with the fingers of the right hand. Dr. Nadirsha says: The inner side of her right thigh at its lower two-thirds was covered with marks of finger nails. The left breast had 5 or 6 scratches, showing that they were nail marks. Three were near the base of the breast above, and one on each side of the breast. All were above the nipple. Dr. Rustomjee Bharoocha says: There were five or six indentations on the left breast. They seem to have been caused by the grip of the human hand, and appeared to be nail marks. There were 15 or 20 oblique marks on her right thigh, about an eighth of an inch broad and five to six inches long. Dr. Smith examined the marks and denied they were nail marks. "My experience enabled me to say that the indentations on her breast were nail marks." As to the evidence regarding the injury in Pherozbai's right groin, Dr. Smith says: "There were indented abrasions on outer side and front of right thigh and front of right groin with dust in them. The indentations in her right groin were of various shapes, some were straight lines, some slightly carved, some running at right angles to others, and some cup-shaped. Some were half an inch long, some not so long, some perhaps a little longer. They varied in breath from a line to a quarter of an inch. In my belief they were not caused by finger nails. The matter is one that cannot be reduced to a certainty. Such marks as I found on her groin might have been produced if an attempt was made to violate her. My belief is that the marks were not the marks of finger nails, but I cannot say positively that they were not." Dr. Divecha says: At the upper part of the right thigh I found from ten to fifteen marks of finger nails. Dr. Nadirsha says: There were ten or fifteen nail marks or nail indentations on the middle of the right thigh on its inner side. On the upper part of that thigh, near the groin, I found ten or fifteen nail marks. Dr. Rustomjee Bharoocha says: In her right groin I found about a dozen indented marks from a quarter to half an inch in length. Dr. Ardeseer Gaswalla, who was present during the autopsy on the body of Pherozebai, says: "I saw a peculiar injury in the upper part of her right thigh, near the groin. I examined it carefully. I found indentations running obliquely from the groin upwards towards the external genitals. The length of that injury was 3 or 4 inches. I did not count the number of indentations, but I estimate them at 15 or 20. Some of them were a little curved and some were straight. I thought they were caused by human finger nails. There was no stone, gravel, or sand in the indentations." You will give careful attention to this evidence and endeavour to ascertain if it affords any and what evidence that an outrage was attempted or committed on the ladies before the fall. The bodies of both ladies were found covered with multiple injuries which might naturally be expected to have been caused by the fall from the Tower. The medical witnesses do not disagree as to how the majority of the injuries were caused; but there is a very decided disagreement as to three of the injuries, two on the body of Buchoobai, and one on the body of Perozebai. While Dr. Smith is of opinion that these three injuries can be sufficiently explained by the fall, that they were caused by the fall, and were not injuries inflicted during an outrage before the fall. Three of the medical witnesses are of opinion that the fall does not explain the injuries, that the fall did not produce the whole extent of the injuries, that some of them were works of human finger nails and that they were inflicted before the fall during an attempted outrage. The injuries referred to are marks or indentations on the left breast of Buchoobai and on her right thigh, and of marks or indentations in the right groin of Perozebai. The jury will observe that these injuries existed in parts of the body which would be exposed to injury during an attempted outrage, and Dr. Smith says regarding the injury in Perozebai's groin, "Such marks as I saw might have been produced if an attempt was made to violate her?" I will now refer to the three injuries in order, and first to the injuries on Buchoobai's breast. She was found to be wearing a line of nine silver studs in her inner vest. Some of the button holes in that vest had given way on one side and some of the studs were bent. Dr. Smith is of opinion that the bursting of the button holes and the bending of the studs were caused by the fall. He is also of opinion that the indentations in the breast were produced by the pressure of the studs at the time of the fall. He says they somewhat resembled in shape the marks that could be made by finger nails, but they were too deep and too wide for nail marks. But though some of the button holes in their inner vest had been torn open, there is no evidence to show that the line of studs that were strung together were displaced from their central position, and were found over the left breast where they could have inflicted the indentations. That important evidence was destroyed when the bodies were partly undressed in the Library for a medical examination on the evening of the fall. In the absence of such evidence, which is much to be regretted because of its importance, the jury may entertain a reasonable doubt as to whether the injury in the breast was inflicted by the studs or by finger nails. Coming now to the injuries found on the right thigh of Bachoobai, it is deposed that marks similar in character were found both on the inner and outer side of the thigh. They are said to have been indented marks of various shapes and sizes. Dr. Smith was of opinion that these marks were caused by the fall. The three other medical witnesses who have deposed to these marks have described them as marks inflicted in their opinion by human finger nails during a struggle or an attempted outrage. Some kinds of injuries of a similar character can be inflicted on both sides of a thigh in a struggle, but it is for the jury, who themselves saw these injuries, to say whether Buchoobai's thigh could have been injured on both the inner and the outer side in the way it was found to be injured by striking the ground in the fall. There was nothing in the clothes that covered the thigh, such as the studs that fastened her inner vest, that could have helped in any way to inflict the injuries on the thigh or to make the marks on both sides of it. The injury in Perozebai's right groin is said by Dr. Smith to have been caused by the fall. In this opinion he is opposed by all the four other medical witnesses who examined this injury. These four witnesses are of opinion that the injury was caused by human finger nails. Dr. Gaswalla deposed that his attention was directed specially to this one injury during the *post mortem* examination because it was a peculiar injury. He says it would not have occurred during the fall by striking against a projecting gallery of the Tower without extensively fracturing the bones of the part, and these bones were not fractured, and that it could not have occurred by striking the ground because of its protected situation in the cleft of the groin. The jury have themselves viewed this injury, you saw its situation, and its size, and shape, and indentations, and you are entitled to form your own opinion as to whether it was inflicted by the fall of the body on the ground or by violence during a struggle. You will remember that the trousers of Perojbai were extensively rent on the inner side of the thigh in relation with the injury in the groins. It is for you to determine whether there were on one or both of these bodies, evidence of two kinds of injuries: one that might reasonably be explained by the fall of the bodies on the ground and one that cannot be satisfactorily explained in that way. I will again remind you that none of the eye-witnesses to the fall have deposed that either of the bodies struck any part of the Tower during the fall. Passing now to the torn condition in which the clothes of the two ladies were found. Perojbai's mother deposed that both ladies were provided with an ample wardrobe and never wore torn clothes, and that the clothes shown to her were not torn when the ladies left the house. Both ladies were wearing similar clothing. Each was dressed in an undershirt, a waistcoat, and a jacket. These were all found much torn chiefly at the back as you saw. Dr. Smith was of opinion that all the rents could have been caused by the fall. Buchoobai's trousers had a number of small holes on the outer side of the right leg and some small rents. Dr. Smith attributes the rents and holes to the fall. The trousers of Perojbai were found extensively torn at the inner and upper part of the right thigh, the rent running upwards to the groin and extending downwards as far as the knee longitudinally and then transversely across the back of the knee. Dr. Smith was of opinion that this rent could have been caused by the fall. The trousers were wide and loose and were of silk texture and quite new, and had free play round the limbs. The rent in these trousers corresponded with the marks of injury in the right groin. The jury will consider the situation and size of the rent in connection with the marks of injury in the groin, exactly as they saw it before the body was undressed, and decide, if the evidence including their own enables them to do so, whether the rent in the trousers and the marks of injury in the groin occurred before or at the time of the fall. The evidence of the three Parsee children is that the trousers were torn when the lady who was wearing them was on the top balcony. Buchoobai is said to have left home wearing a *mathabund* and spectacles. If she was wearing them, they have not been found. The evidence that she was wearing spectacles in the Tower is conflicting. Spectacles may be easily displaced and dropped. Not so a *mathabund*, which is a white cloth covering the head, with the ends carried round the back hair and there firmly knotted. When Buchoobai's body was discovered lying near the porch the hair was hanging down and there was no *mathabund*. Not only was there no *mathabund*, but there was no *kusthee*, or sacred thread, round the waist. As a *mathabund* and a *kusthee* are religious essentials of the dress of Parsee females, which cannot be dispensed with at any time either by night or by day, the jury will consider whether Buchoobai was wearing spectacles, *mathabund*, and *kusthee* when she went into the Tower, and will consult all the evidence concerning her in endeavouring to account for their absence. None of the visitors to the Tower who were examined before the jury, and none of the eyewitnesses to the fall of the bodies, heard screams, either on the top balcony or in any part of the Tower. This is negative evidence, the value of which the jury will estimate when considering the evidence as to violence or outrage. The evidence of the three Parsee children has been taken at considerable length. It consists of a description of a number of acts and occurrences which are said to have taken place in the interval during which the two Parsee ladies fell from the Rajabai Tower, and during some minutes previous to that interval. The three children have given somewhat similar evidence, and they corroborate one another in the main. The jury will inquire whether the evidence of the children is a fabrication, or whether the acts and occurrences which they describe did probably occur or could have occurred. In the first place you will endeavour to ascertain how far the whole of the evidence goes to corroborate the statements of the children or to refute them. Were these children on the top balcony of the Tower immediately before and during the probable interval in which the ladies fell? From the evidence of the sepoy Dowlatta you have already heard that when he got up to the top balcony of the Tower he saw a Parsee boy and a Parsee girl there looking at the bells, but none of his party confirm this evidence. Lund and Blockley's coolie said he let up a Parsee boy and two Parsee girls before he let up the old Mahomedan, the Mahomedan boy, and the Bunnia. The number of children deposed to by the coolie is incorrect, but it leaves the main fact untouched. If it is a fact that the Parsee children were in the Tower after 3 p. m. on that day, and as it is not in evidence that any other Parsee children were in the Tower on that afternoon, the inference is that these are the Parsee children spoken of. The evidence of the Baboo still further confirms that evidence, as he said he met three Parsee children coming down the second staircase as he was going up to the top balcony. The jury will remember the Baboo's evidence that he was in the Tower from 3-33 p. m. until 3-45 when he reached the top balcony. He met the Parsee children during the interval of these twelve minutes. From this evidence it appears that the Parsee children were in the Tower between 3 and 3-45 p. m. and that they were on the top balcony during a part of that time. The next point for your consideration is, were the two Parsee ladies and the Parsee Manockjee, on the top balcony in the interval during which the children say the acts and occurrences which they have described took place? It is necessary to refer once more to the evidence of Manockjee's movements on that day. The Havildar Atmaram said he met Manockjee at the door of the clock-room. His words are "the place where I met Manockjee is the place where the door of the clock-room is." He was then going up with the key of the clock-room. Narayen Ragoo says he saw the Parsee going down after the ladies went up. Against this evidence there is first the evidence of Babajee Suddoo, who says that Manockjee did not go down with his party. His words are: "The Parsee had not gone down then (when the sepoy's party went down) and could not have gone down without me seeing him. I left the Parsee on the opposite side of the head of the staircase. If any one had gone down the staircase I could have heard him. I heard no one go down." The several other witnesses who went down with the sepoy, and who were examined about Manockjee, said that Manockjee did not go down with them and that they did not know what became of him, while some of them say they saw him go to the opposite side of the Tower as soon as he went up. Then there is the evidence of Manockjee himself, who says he left the two ladies on the top balcony and went straight down. His words are "When I went the top balcony I went to the west facing the sea, and stood there about five minutes viewing the prospect. I then turned towards the High Court, when I met the two Parsee deceased ladies. A sepoy with a bottle under his arm was with them. One of the ladies asked the sepoy to take her round the Tower and show her, and they moved a pace or two to the right, and I turned to the left and went down alone." When he got to the door of the Tower which leads out from the ground floor "it was locked, and a man was knocking at it but nobody would answer him. I knocked and called out to the hamal, and he opened the door, and I went to the office of my solicitors." Regarding meeting the havildar Atmaram, when he was going down, Manockjee says: "I do not know on which staircase I met Atmaram, but it was below the clock-room." Manockjee identified the coolie Gungajee as the person who had let him out. Gungajee denies this statement and says, "I did not see Manockjee come down from the Tower and did not see him afterwards." This is the evidence about Manockjee, and you may now consider whether it enables you to say if he was or could have been on the top balcony during the period over which the evidence of the children extends, and whether the children saw him there. As regards the presence of the two Parsee ladies on the top balcony all the witnesses of the sepoy's party, who were examined on the point, have told you that when that party went down to the clock-room the ladies remained on the top balcony. They did not leave the premises and were therefore in the Tower or top balcony during the interval before the fall. A third matter for your consideration is whether the four Parsee children (three only were examined as witnesses) were on the top balcony, or could have been on that balcony with the persons whom they have described and with no one else? In other words was there a period, or could there have been a period, during which no visitors were on the top balcony excepting the Parsee children, the two Parsee ladies and Manockjee? Was that period long enough to carry out all the acts and occurrences which the children have described? The jury will remember that from the evidence given by some of the visitors to the Tower, the Bunniah Purbashunker, the old Mahomedan, and the Mahomedan boy who was with him, were said to have been seen by them on the top balcony, when Dowlatta sepoy's party went up, and that they were left there when that party went down to the clock-room with Atmaram havildar. This was of course before the fall took place. Then followed the evidence of the Baboo, who says he found these persons on the top balcony when he got there at a quarter to four. This was after the fall had taken place. The last link in this evidence was supplied by the police, who found these three persons there when they went up at 4 p.m. This evidence was believed to establish the fact that these three persons were on the top balcony from the time when Dowlatta and his party went up about 3 p.m.—a time before the fall—until the police went up—a time after the fall. If this fact was established it would weaken the evidence of the children if it did not completely discredit it, as the children have stated that they did not see any of these persons on the top balcony. It is, therefore, necessary to inquire into the evidence that has been given in reference to Purbashunker, the old Mahomedan, and the Mahomedan boy. Dowlatta sepoy says: When we got to the top we found my five friends and seven or eight others there before us. We all then went down to the clock-room, leaving the two ladies there, and an old Mahomedan standing at the door. (Identified as Melliekbai Manikbai.) The other man here present, who says his name is Purbashunker Puddumsey, was also on the top balcony looking down on the bells. When I got to the top of the tower I saw a Parsee boy and a Parsee girl on the balcony looking at the bells. They came down with us to the clock room. The Mahomedan boy is not mentioned, and as already pointed out nobody has corroborated the evidence that the two Parsee children went to the clock-room, or that they were on the top balcony with any of Dowlut's party. Atmaram havaldar says:—I then went to the top balcony when I found about ten persons there . . . A police havaldar—whose number I do not know—695A—took me up to the top of the tower. When we went up we found five persons on the top balcony, their names are Surchund Chowdry, Junauchund Chowdry, Syed Lal Syed Nuzboodeen, Mullik Manikbai, and Purbashunker Puddumsey. . . . . When I went up to the top balcony I did not notice any of the (these) five persons there. When I went up with the police havildar I did not recognize any of the (these) five persons as persons I had seen there before. Luximan Narayen, a peon, says:—We all went to the top balcony, and got there at the same time. Many persons were there, five or six Mahomedan women, a Mahomedan man of middle age, an old Mahomedan man, a Mahomedan boy and a Bania. I did not notice anybody else. . . . The havildar went round to the right (to where the ladies were) and returned immediately, when the sepoy asked him if the ladies were coming. He said they were, and asked us to go down . . . . The Bania was looking at the bells with me. Heroo Luximon, a cultivator or ryot says:—I went with Dowlut sepoy to see the Rajabai Tower with four others, and went up to the top balcony. When we got to the top I saw nobody on the top balcony. While I was there I saw nobody come there. We remained there as long as I would be taking my dinner. We then came down. Did not see the three persons. Witto Babajee, a Banker's assistant, went up with Heeroo Luximon and five or six other persons, one was a Parsee. We all went up to the top of the tower and went on the balcony. I walked round the tower and saw nobody there. Nobody came there while we were there except sepoy Dowlut and the havildar. Dowlut asked us to come down and look at the clock works, and we went down to the clock room. Did not see the three persons. Hemchund Cutchra, a schoolboy, says:—A sepoy let me up, and I went to the top balcony. I met two Parsee ladies half way-up, they were going up. I was going up slowly and they asked me to quicken my pace. When I got up I saw a sepoy showing them the view. I joined them and remained for about ten minutes, when I came down, leaving the two ladies, a sepoy, and seven or eight others there. I met nobody coming down. Does not mention the three persons. Narayen Ragoo, a toddy drawer, says:—I and four others came to the University Library to go up to the tower. The sepoy opened the door and let a Parsee up and we all followed. We went up to the top balcony. We met two or three persons coming down. I don't know who they were. When we reached the top balcony I walked round it and saw no one except my friends, when the sepoy who let us up came there with two Parsee ladies. Atmaram Babajee came to show us the clock room and told the other sepoy he had brought the key, and he asked us to come down with him, and he took us to the clock room, opened the door, and let us in. Myself and friends and the two sepoys were the only persons in the clock room. I saw the old Mahomedan and the lad who is with him on the top balcony. When I and my friends came down from the top balcony the old Mahomedan and the boy were there. Did not see the Bunnia. Babajee Suddoo, a schoolboy says:—A Parsee came. He asked to be allowed up and the man in charge refused, when he put his hand in his pocket twice, gave the man something, and he at once opened the door, and let us all up. We went to the top balcony and met nobody on the way. When he got up we saw a Mahomedan with four or five women with him. They were just going down. There was a Bunnia man looking down at the bells. There was an old Mahomedan lying near the head of the staircase and a Mahomedan lad was sitting near him. When got to the top balcony I saw no Marwarees there. I saw no children there. I was looking at the bells for about half an hour. You have now got the evidence of eight witnesses as regards the Bunnia, the old Mahomedan, and the Mahomedan boy in a connected form, which will enable you to estimate the value of the whole. An analysis of this evidence shows that two of the eight witnesses say they saw all the three persons, four did not see them, one saw only the old Mahomedan, and one saw the old Mahomedan and the Mahomedan boy, but not the Bunnia. But before you finally decide upon the value of this evidence you should associate with it the evidence of the most important of these witnesses, viz., Purbashunker Puddumsey himself. The object which the jury have in view is to fix the time when Purbashunker reached the top balcony if the evidence will enable them to do so. (Read Purbashunker's evidence.) In this evidence he fixes the time of his arrival on the top balcony at 3-40, or as he expresses it "I was there about 5 minutes when the clock chimed a quarter to four." His arrival was therefore after the fall had occurred. The other two persons who are said to have been on the top balcony when the sepoy Dowlutta and the two ladies arrived, viz., the old Mahomedan, and the Mahomedan boy who was with him, were unable to give the jury any evidence as to when they got to the top of the tower, or who they saw there. The old Mahomedan Mullekbhai said a boy brought me here to see the Rajabai Tower. I went up with the boy to the top of the tower, when I became giddy and sat down on the balcony near the head of the stairs. I was ill and saw no person until the Baboo came. I was unconscious up there, but had recovered when the Baboo came. The boy Sayad Lal said when I got up to the top of the Tower the old man lay down near the staircase, and I sat beside him. Seeing him very ill I began to cry. Six or seven persons came up and went past. I don't know who they were. I was absorbed with the old man. I was punkaing him when the two Baboos came up. Purbhashanker's evidence as to the time when the old Mahomedan and the Mahomedan boy reached the top balcony is to this effect. I came to the University Library alone to look at the tower, and was let up by a man who was standing there. Along with me were five or six respectable Mehmon ladies, a Mahomedan man, and a Mahomedan boy. We all went up the spiral staircase together. We went up to the top balcony and found two or three Marwarees there. I stood there looking down at the bells. In five or six minutes the Marwarees went down, and seven or eight minutes afterwards the ladies and the Mahomedans all went down, leaving me alone. As they were descending an old Mahomedan and a Mahomedan boy came up. The Mahomedan's breathing was difficult, and he sat down near where I was standing. His evidence shows that the Mahomedan and the boy started to go up with him, but that they arrived some time after him. The difficult breathing of the old Mahomedan explains the delay. It has been sufficiently proved that the Bunnia, the old Mahomedan, and the Mahomedan boy were on the top balcony from 3-45, when the Baboo found them there, until 4 o'clock, when the police found them there with the Baboo, but whether they were there during the period embraced in the children's narrative may reasonably be doubted, for not only have the children not mentioned these three persons as being on the tower during the period, but the three persons have not mentioned the children. Two of them have mentioned no particular persons because they were unable to do so, but neither has the Bunnia mentioned the children. The jury will consider whether the failure to mention one another was due to forgetfulness, or because the children and the Bunniah did not meet on the top balcony. If Purbashunker had said that he saw the children there—and the Baboo says he met them coming down—then his evidence would conflict with that of the children, but the evidence as it stands shows that the children and Purbashunker did not meet on the top balcony. If the children were gone when the Bunnia went up then the weakest link in the chain of their evidence is removed, and the evidence itself becomes entitled to more credit than it would be entitled to if it maintained that these three persons were not on the top balcony, when they really were present. The evidence given by the children of the rapid succession of events which occurred between the time when Manekjee went down the staircase after the ladies, followed them up again to the top balcony, went after them to the opposite side of the tower, returned to the staircase with his coat unbuttoned and his turban in his hand, and went down the staircase in great haste and escaped from the building, are all points in the evidence which doubtless are well in the minds of the jury. The evidence probably forms the most important part of this inquiry and is entitled to your most earnest consideration. Along with the opportunity of hearing the details of their evidence you have also had the opportunity of observing the bearing of the children during their cross-examination. It will occur to you to inquire whether the series of acts and occurrences which have been disposed to by the children, could have occurred in the time and place in which they are said to have occurred? Whether the evidence is against the probability of their occurrence? Whether the children are indebted to their own imagination for conceiving and working up an ingenious body of evidence in support of a pure fabrication? And, lastly, whether the two ladies were outraged in the tower before the fall? Your attention has been previously called to the evidence touching the manner in which the two ladies fell from the tower. You may now consider the evidence as to whether they were thrown over the top balcony. Several persons have deposed that they were eye-witnesses of the fall. There are the two Bunnia boys who were playing in Mayo Road; the Gowlee Wittoo, who was driving his buffaloe on University Road, Arjoon Rama, the Registrar sepoy, who said he was standing in the compound of the High Court at its southern end, Abdool Cadur, Mahomed Hoossein Khan, Court, clerk to Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, and Framjee Dossabhoy Metabhoy, assistant weaving master in the Swadashi Mill, or six persons in all. The two Bunnia lads have said nothing about seeing any person or persons on the tower. The Gowlee Wittoo Bomaya says I heard something fall near the tower. I looked up to the top of the tower when I saw a Parsee female fall backwards from the top wall of the tower above the clock. She struck against a telegraph wire, which broke, and she fell to the ground near the porch in the northern side. I was about 22 paces from the spot where the body fell. Nobody was near the body when it fell. I saw no one up at the tower at that time. The remaining three persons have all deposed that they saw some person or persons on the tower when the fall occurred. I think it desirable to read you the whole of the evidence of these three persons. (Reads evidence of sepoy Arjoon Rama, the clerk Abdul Cadur, and Framjee Dossabhoy Motabhoy). The evidence though pointing one way is inconsistent, and if it possesses any value at all it is in very varying degrees. These degrees vary from absolute falsehood to a small modicum of truth, and from no observation at all to very imperfect observation or very imperfect description of what the witnesses saw. If the jury believe there is any truth in any of the statements made by these witnesses, you may inquire to what extent any part of the evidence agrees with any other part of the evidence which you have already considered, the questions to be determined being whether any person was on the top balcony at the time that the two ladies fell from the tower, and whether the person or persons who have said they saw the fall would have clearly seen any persons on the tower at that time? Evidence has been brought forward as to the means adopted by the police to ascertain what persons were in the tower when they arrived, and also as to the means adopted to prevent persons escaping from the premises. It is in evidence that the police received evidence of the fall in the High Court, and that they at once went to the Library. There was therefore a necessary interval between the fall and the arrival of the police. You can very well estimate whether that interval was long enough to enable a person to leave the top balcony and escape from the premises before the arrival of the police. It is proper to refer you to the trepidation displayed by the cashier, the Library hamal, and the Library havildar when the bodies fell. That trepidation in the case of the aged and infirm cashier resulted in his jumping out of a window in his hurry to escape from the premises. The jury will consider whether the trepidation displayed by these three servants who were on the premises at the time of the fall, and who were the only servants in the building, was wholly due to the nervous distress occasioned by

SPORTING NOTES.

ELEVEN started for the Hampton Handicap last year, and the winner started at the same price as Ranter did this year and also carried the same weight. The most conspicuous man in the members' enclosure was Mr. John Corlett, with a velveteen coat and waistcoat on. "The Master," although getting on in years, looks remarkably well. The system workers who make a point of always backing horses carrying penalties in Major Egerton's handicaps had a good time on that day.

The Nitrate King won £10,000 over Nunthorpe on the same day but R. Sherwood did not have a shilling on. Chandley, who rode Lord Esterling, had had two mounts in the Jubilee Stakes that day, and had finished second on each occasion. Martagone has been such a disappointing horse to Mr. Douglas Baird that his victory would have been most popular bearing in mind Colonel North's lengthy series of successes this season. Next year Mr. Smith will probably endeavour to induce the Jockey Club to alter the days of the Thirsk Spring meeting to Thursday and Friday rather than hold it on Friday and Saturday.

Lord Esterling, beaten about a neck for place honors, was officially assigned the fourth situation in the Jubilee Stakes. Cruel luck was associated with the horse, for besides running very wide, his jockey had the bad luck to draw the outside position, a place which fell toGoldseeker, when the latter was endeavouring to perform the feat Nunthorpe accomplished and carry his City and Suburban penalty to victory on the Sunbury pastures. Little Otto Madden, who rode Mistral for Lord Hartington, will make a name for himself.

A correspondent writes to a home journal:—Do you want to hear German and Austrian racing news? Well it might interest your readers to hear that the imposter Eucalyptus, which was "starred" so often, won a big handicap at Hoppegarten last week at the first time of asking. Teddy Martin is going great guns in Austria, and is sure to break the record. George Williamson will do the same in hurdle or steeplechases. W. Warne is also doing well, and his mother told me he likes the country. Old Huxtable holds his own with the young folks (his son Hanson had his first mount on Cylindrical at Newmarket), and Jack May rides plenty of winners. Robert the Devil's jockey, Rossiter, won a big steeplechase the other day in Germany.

Mimi has proved a most remunerative purchase to Mr. Noel Fenwick, who has brought off a double event which owners of much longer experience on the turf might sigh for in vain, although the Duke of Portland was equally fortunate last year in carrying off the One Thousand and Newmarket Stakes with different fillies. The dam of Mimi, Sadie, whose progeny have recently distinguished themselves, was at one time the property of Mr. Richard Bell, who will share with Mr. Brown clerk of the courseship at Portsmouth-park. He had great difficulty in persuading Sir Tatton Sykes to purchase her even at a moderate price. By-the-way, Sadie was the dam of Exile II. Last season a yearling of hers by Lord Lyon, sold for 4,000 guineas.

It was reported that President could "catch pigeons," before the Spring Two-year-old Stakes, whereas he only caught a Tartar in Fetteresso. The race was always confined to the pair, for Myrrh swerved to the left and lost a lot of ground when the flag fell. Bonnie Boy proved too much of a handful for S. Webb. Is it politic, by the bye, to put two stone of dead weight on such a horse. The same stable did this with Magistrate at Sandown. After the Goodwood Meeting last year Matthew Dawson told his friends that he had never tried Mimi to be a good one.

Orion has grown a little since last season. He stands now about 15·2½, and is of the low and lengthy tribe, but he has coarse hocks, which have been dressed for cubs, and his fore legs have also been dressed for splints. At present he is sound, and if rain would fall it would benefit Orion immensely. What price about Mathew Dawson supplying the first three for the Oaks? Orion will strip much "riper" at Epsom. Still, his defeat was far too unmistakable to believe in his repeating St. Blaise's success at Epsom after finishing fourth in the Guineas, or in his coming to the rescue of the winter backers of four against the field for the Derby.

Sonny Morton not enchance his popularity by refusing to join with Sid Thomas in the ten mile race at the Oakley Harriers' meeting. The excuse put forward on behalf of Morton, in my opinion, only aggravates the offence. It seems the promoting club was too small for him, but if it is good enough for the Ranelagh Harriers I fail to see what the Salford man has to kick at. Want of condition is another explanation, but that is much too thin even for us poor southerners. It is just three weeks since Morton won the ten mile championship and only last Saturday he won a first-class mile handicap from the back, mark. Give us an easier one, sonny.

Sir Francis and Lady Montefiore take considerable interest in the new racecourse at Gatwick, and have decided to erect a special stand for themselves. Her ladyship will select the site, and the stand will be completed for use by the inaugural meeting. The tributary of the river Mole, which runs through the Gatwick, estate, is to be turned into a trout stream. Sir Francis Montefiore intends placing a lot of trout in the stream near his place, and the Gatwick authorities will do likewise, whilst they propose making it more picturesque than at present by means of rockwork.

In reviewing the Chester Meeting just concluded, one cannot fail to be struck with the absence of the Duke of Westminster's colors. To any nobleman or gentleman, whose racing policy is above suspicion of monetary gain, I can conceive no greater pleasure than to see their colors carried at a meeting in which their interests are by local ties partially bound up, and the reception of the Westminster racing livery has always been of so hearty a character that its absence is all the more conspicuous.

Miss F. Fane made a brilliant innings for the "Reds" at Oxford. She showed excellent form. Both batting and bowling were as usual very much better than the fielding, which badly wanted neatness, but in this department signs of improvement were not absent, and the catch which closed an interesting match was really fine. In fact the ladies played so well that if the Varsity shows as feeble form again as it did against Lancashire, Mr. Jardine had really better look out for some promising freshwomen from Somerville and Lady Margaret Halls.

Undoubtedly the best two-year-old seen out in Ireland this season is Bill, who is trained in the same stable as De Beers. He won the Lee Plate at Cork yesterday, this being his third bracket off the reel. De Beers is for sale. Priestess is a beautiful filly, and though not on a large scale is all quality. She is as quiet as a lamb, and after winning her race munched a lump of sugar which she took from the hand of her admiring owner.

Across the harbor from Portsmouth-park is Hayling Island, where they play, or used to play, golf. It is, or was, also famous for race meetings, and here Tibthorp ran in a race on the sands years ago, before winning the Stewards' Cup at Goodwood. W. Goater trained Tibthorpe, and Kenyon rode the winner. It will be recollected that Duke of Parma ran on the sands prior to his great victory, and Dan Dancer and Noble Chieftain also trained in the same manner.

The investigation into the past conduct of certain professional backers and others is still being conducted on behalf of the Jockey Club by Messrs. Lumely and Lumeley. I learn that the cross-examination to which some of the regular gate-keepers were subjected was of a very stereotyped character, but when the question of expenses cropped up the men who had lost a couple of days' work to attend the inquisition received bare railway fares.

The Prince of Wales took the chair at the annual May meeting of the Royal Yacht Squadron. Sixteen candidates were proposed as ordinary members, but only seven were elected. Among the victims of the ballot were Lord Ashburton, Sir Donald Currie, Sir Hussey Vivian, Mr. Harry McCalmont, and Mr. Benett Stanford.

The Hon. E. St. Lawrence, heir-presumptive to the Earldom of Howth, who died recently at Ardmore, Dublin, was well known in racing circles. Amongst other horses he owned at one time were Sylvan Queen, Zulu II., and Podophyllot. I thought, by-the-bye, that the Earl of Howth once had some interest in a racehorse or two.

Lord Zetland must be glad that his manager, Mr. O.M. Newcomen, decided to put Pinzon into training this season. It will be recollected that the colt was sent to the Moldron stud, but early this year it was decided to give him another chance on the turf.

NOTICES.

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RUTLAND,
Master of the Belvoir Hounds.

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From the Earl of Harrington.
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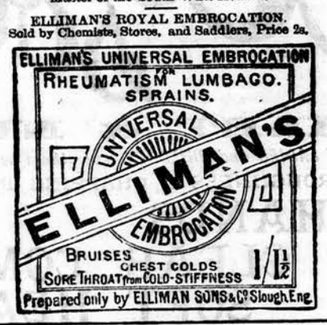

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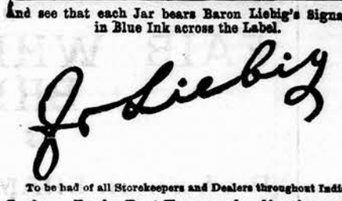

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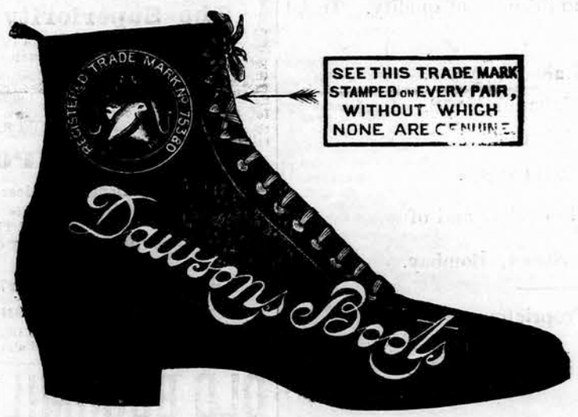

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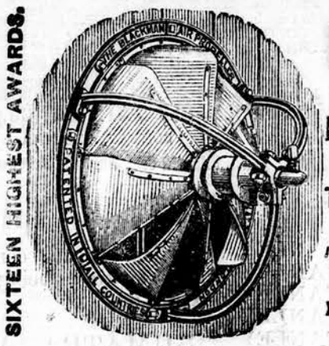

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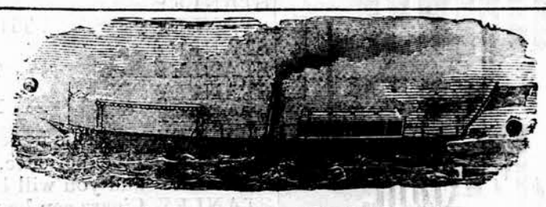

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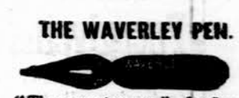

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